

Manila, P.I.
March 30, 1946

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC DESK

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES *Iceland*
Internal Security - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the Paris office dated May 7, 1945 entitled "Communist Coverage in the Western Hemisphere" and to Manila letter to the Bureau dated November 16, 1945 bearing the caption of instant letter.

This letter represents the first report on the activities of the Communist Party of the Philippines emanating from the Manila office. It is not being put into proper investigative report form due to lack of clerical personnel.

The Communist Party of the Philippines was organized in 1930 by ANTONIO D. ORA and CRISANTO EVANGELISTA, both of whom have since died. Prior to the war the PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS (COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES), commonly referred to as the PKP, was a small and impotent political party. The SOCIALIST PARTY, headed by PEDRO ABAD SANTOS, was the dominant leftwing political group. Its main strength was in the province of Pampanga in central Luzon where, in the elections of 1940, it was strong enough to elect eight out of twentyone mayors. Its popular support in Pampanga stemmed from the real injustices to be found in the feudal landlord-tenant system which exists throughout the Philippine Islands but is particularly harsh and grievous in Pampanga and the neighboring provinces of Nueva Ecija, Tarlac and Bulacan.

Prior to the outbreak of war PEDRO ABAD SANTOS and his protege, LUIS TARC (who became Commander-in-Chief of the Hukbalahap during the occupation) led the Socialist Party into a coalition with the Communist Party, which had come under the leadership of PEDRO CASTRO.

During the Japanese occupation, these leftwing groups in the central Luzon provinces waged war on both the Japanese and the hated landlord-tenant system, the former through the Hukbalahap (People's Army to Fight the Japanese), the latter through the United Front Movement. Detailed information concerning the organization and activities of the Hukbalahap and the United Front Movement has previously been transmitted the Bureau by Manila letter dated April 7, 1945 entitled "Hukbalahaps; Security Matter - C" and Manila letters dated September 6, 1945 and January 23, 1946 entitled "Hukbalahap (Hubong Bayan - Laban sa Japon) aka People's Army to Fight the Japanese; Internal Security - C".

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JUL 2 1946
JUL 5 1946

Director, FBI

March 30, 1946

With the end of the Japanese occupation, the United Front Movement went out of existence and the Democratic Alliance was organized in its stead, constituting a leftwing political party created on a broader base and maintaining itself to be less extreme in its economic and sociological principles than the Communist-Socialist dominated United Front Movement. Complete details concerning the organization and composition of the Democratic Alliance were previously furnished the Bureau in the report of Special Agent Nicholas J Alaga, dated November 9, 1945 at Manila, entitled "Democratic Alliance; Internal Security - C".

The Socialist Party was not reborn with the termination of the Japanese occupation. Santos, the Socialist leader, had lost his life during this period. Taruc, his chief henchman, who had become Commander-in-Chief of the Hukbalahap, was interned by the United States Army, along with other Hukbalahap leaders, as dangerous to security. Upon his release from internment, he made no move to reestablish the Socialist Party but, instead, took his place as one of the policymaking leaders of the Democratic Alliance. It is reported, without any substantiating evidence that I have seen, that he became a Communist along with Santos and is a member of the Communist Party National Committee.

The Communist Party, in contrast with the Socialist Party, claims never to have gone out of existence during the Japanese occupation. Whether this be true or not, nevertheless it has emerged larger and stronger than ever before.. Like the defunct Socialist Party, its main strength lies in Pampanga, with strong organizations in Tarlac, Nueva Ecija and Bulacan in that order of numerical strength. So far as I have been able to determine it has little strenght in Manila.

The headquarters of the Communist Party of the Philippines is situated in the residence of its General Secretary at 1384 Juan Luna Street, Tondo, Manila. Its official publication, the "KALAYAAN", edited by FELIPE SEVILLA, is published from this address.

Its Fifth National Convention was held February 24, 1946 in Manila. There is transmitted herewith a detailed report on the convention prepared by the 1135th Counterintelligence Detachment on the basis of informant coverage. At the convention PEDRO CASTRO was reelected General Secretary and a National Committee was selected. The names of the members of the National Committee were kept a close secret. I made every effort to ascertain their identities through Confidential Informants [redacted] with negative results. I ~~also~~ also attempted to secure such information through Major Ernesto Tupaz, Philippine Army, who prepared the CIC report on the convention and who was handling CIC's informants on leftwing matters, but his efforts proved fruitless. Further attempts to ascertain the composition of this committee will continue to be made. <

Tupaz is of the opinion that the committee members include LUIS TARUC, CASTO ALEJANDRINO and MARIANO BALGOS of the Hukbalahap and JUAN TELEO and MATEO DEL CASTILLO of the National Peasants Union. These five men are top-ranking leaders in their respective organizations and important figures in the Democratic Alliance. Tupaz feels that they deem it unwise that that

Director, FBI

March 30, 1946

they be openly identified as officials in the Communist Party; for such would furnish ammunition to the opponents of the Democratic Alliance, Hukbalahap, and the National Peasants Union, who have been persistently attacking them as Communist Front organizations.

There is also being transmitted herewith an 1135th CIC Detachment report dated March 15, 1946 entitled "The Communist Threat". It was prepared by CIC Agent Harris, a former newspaper man, whom CIC utilizes for political reporting. It will be noted that he groups the Hukbalahap, the National Peasants Union, the Committee on Labor Organization and the Democratic Alliance as instrumentalities employed by the Communist Party to achieve its ends. I am of the opinion that this is an unwarranted generalization on the basis of the available evidence. All of them are, without question, left-of-the-center organizations, but I have seen no clearcut evidence which would substantiate the allegation that they are all Communist dupes. Of course, if Major Tupaz' speculations that the leaders of the Hukbalahap and the National Peasants Union are members of the Communist National Committee be true, they should certainly be regarded as Communist organizations. The leaders of the Democratic Alliance and the Committee on Labor Organization are not alleged to be Communists, but it is argued that their rank and file are dominated by the Hukbalahap and the National Peasants Union, which, in turn, are dominated by the Communist Party of the Philippines. This appears to me to be a matter for investigation, rather than speculation.

On page 3 of the abovementioned CIC report excerpts are cited from an alleged oath of the National Peasants Union to prove its Communist nature. I am transmitting herewith the complete oath which was secured by CIC through a raid on the La Paz, Tarlac, headquarters of the National Peasants Union by the Philippine Army Military Police. Supposedly the President of the La Paz National Peasants Union branch identified it as the oath of membership of the National Peasants Union. I have read it over carefully and am convinced that it is the oath of membership in the Communist Party of the Philippines. I am of the opinion that the conclusion that it is the National Peasants Union oath is the result of careless interrogation. For the Bureau's information, the National Peasants Union is generally called the ~~PKM~~, standing for ~~PAMBANSANG~~ KAISAHAN NG MAGBUBUKID. As stated earlier in instant letter the Communist Party of the Philippines is usually designated as the PKP.

On page 3 it will also be noted that the Communist Internationale is subsidizing Communist organizations here to the extent of \$6000 per month. Such money is reported as being sent by the Communist Party of the USA through American merchant seamen. I have tried to secure additional information concerning this. According to CIC its source is a confidential informant whose reliability cannot be guaranteed. Further, it is uncertain where the money is coming from. What the informant actually claims is that American merchant seamen bring \$6000 per month to the Communist Party here, some of which they pick up in Shanghai. The

Director, FBI

March 30, 1946

informant deduces that since the couriers are American seamen and since all the money is not coming from Shanghai, the rest of it must come from the Communist Party in the United States. He cannot furnish the names of any of the couriers nor any further details concerning them.

Regarding Bureau letter of December 19, 45, captioned "Communist Party of the U.S.A; Internal Security - C" requesting inquiry as to the Communist Party of the USA communicating with the Communist Party here in response to the radiogram from the Communist Party of Australia, investigation has so far resulted negatively, the only information secured being speculation such as appears above that the two Communist Parties are in communication through merchant seamen.

This letter will be regarded in this office as having the same status as a pending report.

Enclosures

100-5

Very truly yours

N J Alaga
N J Alaga
FBI Liason Officer

Manila, P. I.
February 13, 1946

MEMORANDUM FILE:

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES
Internal Security - C

The weekly Intelligence Trend Report of January 29, 1946, of G-2, AFWESPAC, reflects that among documents seized by Philippine Army Military Police in the raid on the National Peasants Union at La Paz, Tarlac, on January 10th, was an oath of membership in the Communist Party, which was identified as such by GERONIMO DE-ATO, National Peasants Union President in La Paz, which read as follows:

"In the name of the Communist Party of the Philippines, which is a branch of the Communist Party of the whole world (C.I.) and the party of the famous fathers of the poor who are Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin. With my whole being and with my own free will, I swear to do what a member of this organization ought to do; I will do without any reservation the rules of the Communist Party of the whole world (International Communism); and the rules and by-laws of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the decisions of the organs who are empowered to decide. I also swear to obey the orders of the 'Centralismo Demokratico.' I will attend the meetings of the organization or chapters where I belong and help to solve the problems and hardships at hand; and I also swear to study the theories of Marxism, Leninism, and Stalinism; and because of this I will always be present in educational meetings and read documents of the party; I also swear to strive hard to improve, to make strong and stable the PKP, and these duties of mine I will execute first than my own personal interest. I will eliminate from myself all my bad habits which are against the traditional customs of the Philippine nation, and I will do by always noticing myself never cease to help the mass where I belong until its high ideals or aspirations triumph in the establishment of combined socialism in the Philippines which is governed by a stable dictatorship of the proletariat. And because of these I beg that I will not be separated as a member of the Communist Party."

N. J. Alaga
FBI Liaison Officer

64-300-37 51

Manila, P.I.
April 8, 1946

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC DESK

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE USA;
Internal Security - C

Philippine Islands

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Manila dated December 19, 1945, captioned as above, as well as Bureau letter to Manila dated March 14, 1946, similarly captioned.

Your attention is called to Manila letter to the Bureau dated March 30, 1946, captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES; Internal Security - C". The requested response is reflected in the last paragraph, page four, of this letter.

Very truly yours

N J Alaga

N J Alaga,
FBI Liason Officer.

*Att - new York
3-14-46*

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36 JUN 5 1946

EX-112

*Sub A
5-11-46*

*Winterson
Peters*

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: September 13, 1946

To: Mr. Heber M. Clegg
Special Assistant to the Ambassador
The American Embassy
Buenos Aires, Argentina

From: Director, FBI

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY Sgt C. W. B.
ON 4/24/97

According to a confidential source of the Bureau, the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands has requested a donation of \$75,000 from the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A. The Communist Party of Puerto Rico has made a similar request for \$25,000. Allegedly these funds are needed for "propaganda and organizational purposes in their homelands." At the Plenum of the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., held in New York July 16 to 18, 1946, the National Secretariat was instructed to send immediately \$7,000 to the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands and \$3,000 to the Communist Party of Puerto Rico. The Communist Party, U.S.A. will endeavor to raise \$43,000 additional for the Communist Party, of the Philippine Islands and \$7,000 to the Communist Party of Puerto Rico during the fiscal year 1946-1947. It is expected that the funds will be raised by assigning to this project 3% of the proceeds from the sale of Communist Party literature. Any deficit will be raised by gifts from private individuals.

The National Secretariat of the Communist Party, U.S.A., has decided to circularize all other American Communist Parties asking them to raise the remainder of \$40,000, \$25,000 for the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands, and \$15,000 for the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

It is desired that you remain alert for any information indicating the receipt of such a request in your country as well as the reaction to such a request if received. It would be of particular interest should any Latin American Communist Party consider itself financially able to contribute to such a project.

cc - Legal Attache
La Paz, Bolivia
(CONFIDENTIAL - AIR POUCH)

cc - Legal Attache
Santiago, Chile
(CONFIDENTIAL - AIR POUCH)

cc - Legal Attache
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
(CONFIDENTIAL - AIR POUCH)

cc - Legal Attache
Bogota, Colombia
(CONFIDENTIAL - AIR POUCH)

Communications Section
September 16, 1946

RECORDED

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-1547

cc - Legal Attache
Havana, Cuba
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR POUCH)

cc- Legal Attache
Quito, Ecuador
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR POUCH)

cc- Legal Attache
Guatemala City, Guatemala
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR POUCH)

cc - Legal Attache
Managua, Nicaragua
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR POUCH)

cc - Legal Attache
Mexico, D. F.
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR POUCH)

cc - Legal Attache
Asuncion, Paraguay
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR POUCH)

cc- Legal Attache
Lima, Peru
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR POUCH)

cc- Legal Attache
San Salvador, El Salvador
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR POUCH)

cc- Legal Attache
Montevideo, Uruguay
(~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER)

cc - Legal Attache
Caracas, Venezuela
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR POUCH)

DIRECTOR, FBI

Oct. 7, 1946

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

PART 4
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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b7C

On September 26, 1946, [redacted]

[redacted] a previous confidential source of this office, reported the following information on the above:

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] which left San Francisco in July of 1946 carrying as a passenger a [redacted] whom [redacted] described as a one-time member of the National Maritime Union, a radio operator by trade and, from all appearances, a Communist. [redacted] stated [redacted] told other passengers on this vessel that he was going to Manila for the purpose of organizing Filipinos into an organization which the informant termed as either a CP front or a CP labor organization, the name of which he could not recall. [redacted] advised that [redacted] did disembark at Manila. [redacted] further stated that this ship on its return trip to the United States picked up several hundred exchange students in India and he noticed that many of these exchange students seemed to talk the Communist Party line.

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The indices of the San Francisco Field Division reflect that a highly confidential and extremely reliable source, who was close to the Communist Party headquarters at San Francisco in October of 1944, identified a [redacted] who joined the Communist Party in 1938 as a member of the NMU and holding 1944 CP Book No. 84509. The indices further reflect that in the report of Special Agent WILLIAM E. DUNNE dated January 30, 1945, entitled, "SECTION 28 - WATERFRONT SECTION COMMUNIST PARTY - USA - INTERNAL SECURITY-C", a highly confidential and reliable source [redacted] of JAMES "SCOTTY" EDWARDS identified a [redacted] as holding a 1944 Book No. S7255 of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party in New York.

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EX-68 RECORDED

San Francisco Field Division indices also reflect that [redacted] with alias, [redacted] was panelled by [redacted] in his office on the SS "Cape Mendocino" which arrived in San Francisco on March 25, 1944. According to information obtained through this paneling under the Foreign Travel Control Program, it was ascertained that this individual was a repatriated Merchant Seaman and that he held Seaman's Certificate of Identification No. [redacted] and that he was registered with Local Draft Board No. 2 at Brooklyn, New York; that he left the United States on August 8, 1943 at San Pedro, California, aboard the tanker, "River Raisin" operated by the American Petroleum Company. [redacted] left the ship in Sydney, Australia, on February 8, 1944 where he was hospitalized for a knee injury. The following description of this [redacted] was obtained through the paneling:

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DIRECTOR, FBI

Oct. 7, 1946

Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
[REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Born: [REDACTED]
Height: [REDACTED]
Weight: [REDACTED]
Eyes: [REDACTED]
Hair: [REDACTED]
Marital Status: [REDACTED]
Home address: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

This information is being furnished to the Bureau for its possible interest and a copy of this letter is being designated for the New York Field Division inasmuch as that office may have a case file on that individual and therefore would be interested in his present whereabouts.

AFB:JB
100-2708

cc: New York

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 17, 1946

FROM : SAC, Honolulu

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM IN THE FAR EAST

~~INTERNAL SECURITY - C~~

In connection with investigation of the case entitled COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE ARMED FORCES, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, Honolulu file 100-4799, close liaison has been established through the Counter-Intelligence Corps, G-2, Honolulu, with Counter-Intelligence Corps areas in other commands through the Far East. As a consequence, Captain FOREST A. HATFIELD, USA, who has recently returned from assignment to the Counter-Intelligence Corps, Manila, P. I., has made arrangements whereby the Honolulu office will receive copies of pertinent summaries prepared by that office on Communism or other subversive activities in the Philippines.

In discussing this matter with Captain HATFIELD, he noted that the Philippine immigration officials have regretted the absence of FBI representatives from that area in recent months; that these officials, as well as others of the Philippine government, are much concerned with the wholesale entry of White Russians into the Philippines in recent months. According to Captain HATFIELD, no regulations have been set up as yet to control immigration into the Philippines and thus there have been no bars to the numbers of White Russians allowed. Captain HATFIELD pointed out there is still considerable unrest throughout the Philippines and that the Counter-Intelligence Corps is relied upon by Philippine officials for advice and assistance. Wide latitude is permitted Counter-Intelligence Corps agents in searching baggage and personal effects of all persons entering the Philippines in those situations where that agency has an interest.

Captain HATFIELD, who has just recently been reassigned to the Counter-Intelligence Corps, Honolulu, has completed arrangements to send [redacted] one of their well qualified Chinese employees, under the guise of a businessman, to Shanghai at an early date. [redacted] will keep in close contact with Communist activities and matters of general intelligence interest, both in Shanghai and Hong Kong and will submit periodic reports to the Counter-Intelligence Corps office in Honolulu. Captain HATFIELD, in turn, will make copies of such reports available to the Honolulu office. Captain HATFIELD advised that recently the War Department has ordered all Counter-Intelligence Corps agents out of Shanghai as a result of recommendations made by General GEORGE C. MARSHALL occasioned by many complaints to the effect that agents of the Counter-Intelligence Corps were stirring up trouble between the Nationalists and Communists in that area. Captain HATFIELD stated that the War Department had issued this order against protest by General MacARTHUR. It is for this reason [redacted] to gather such intelligence data as possible from the principal port cities, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Attached hereto is a survey of the Chinese Communist Party in the Philippines prepared by the Counter-Intelligence Corps in Manila. Captain HATFIELD noted that the Chinese Communist Party does not constitute a real

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Case
Waters

Director

Re: Communism in the Far East

October 17, 1946

threat since they are in such minority. However, it is believed this report will be of interest for the Bureau's records.

As additional information is received through the local Counter-Intelligence Corps respecting Communist activities in the Far East or subversive activities of other groups, the Bureau will be appropriately advised.

JSA:AL

100-4808

100-4799

Enclosure - 2

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York

May 29, 1946

Director, FBI

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
Internal Security - C

EX-12
So that you may be currently advised of the various ramifications of the Communist movement not only in this country but elsewhere, the following items are attached for your information and consideration: (1) a copy of a letter to the Bureau dated March 30, 1946, entitled, "Communist Party of the Philippines; Internal Security - C" forwarded by the Bureau's representative in Manila; (2) photostatic copy of a memorandum for the Officer in Charge, dated March 1, 1946, entitled, "Convention of the Communist Party of the Philippines; (3) photostatic copy of a confidential Counter Intelligence Corps report dated March 15, 1946, entitled, "The Communist Threat; and (4) photostatic copy of a memorandum for the file dated February 13, 1946, entitled, "Communist Party of the Philippines; Internal Security - C."

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

EHW:mn

57 JUL 2 - 1946

154

MAY 31 1946
JUL 1 1946

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 6, 1946

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Amk TSC
X
11/14/46

air mail M
Attn: L. L. Watson
Philippine Is - Inst Sec
Collier
Baker
Porter
Stacy
Baughman

**Confidential* Informant SF-1425 reported that on October 14, 1946, WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, State President of the Communist Party of California, met with an unidentified individual at State Headquarters of the Communist Party in San Francisco on October 14, 1946, to discuss with the latter the status and the influence of the Communist Party in the Philippine Islands. The unidentified individual had just returned from Manila, P.I. where he had been in contact with the heads of the Communist Party of the Philippines as well as Filipino labor leaders who are members of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Confidential Informant SF-1425 believes that this unidentified individual may be [redacted] the subject of a Security Matter case of which San Francisco is office of origin, San Francisco file No. 100-20974. He has been identified as a member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco. He is a member of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union. He was born [redacted] at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and has been in the Merchant Marine since 1939. He has attended the U. S. Maritime School at Alameda, California, and the Maritime Service Up-Grading School at San Francisco. [redacted] of the SS MARGARET FULLER which arrived in San Francisco on October 4, 1946, from Japan and the Philippine Islands.

At the meeting, an unidentified individual introduced the person who had just returned from the Philippines as being connected with the New York CPA (or EPA), stating that he had just come from doing a good job on the United Seamen's Service in the Philippines as well as doing a good job on the CIO in the Philippines in connection with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The person from the Philippines thereupon furnished the following information to SCHNEIDERMAN and the others assembled in headquarters, which is being summarized and paraphrased to a great extent although, in some instances, it will be necessary to quote him because his exact meaning is not clear. He stated as follows:

EX-1 *INDEXED* *164-200-239-55 X*
206 *37 FEB 24 1947*

The workers in the Philippines have a serious role to play. Before the war the majority were disorganized and there was considerable question as to their political beliefs. There was no proletariat to speak of, the agricultural workers being the most important workers group. Since the war the trade union movement has expanded considerably. It can be divided into three categories:

- (1) The so-called unions which are really labor contractors, of which the Longshoremen's Union is the largest and the most strategic, it being the largest single union in the Philippines;
- (2) the CLO (Congress of Labor Organizations);
- (3) the Seamen's Union. On June 15, 1946, the CMU was organized in Manila. A

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mass meeting was held and the idea of union unity was sold to the local trade union leaders. At first, forty-five percent were opposed to this union of unions, but the organization of the CMU turned out successfully. The Longshoremen's Union cannot be relied on to do anything in a trade union sense. This union plays the role of the employer, paying the wages to the stevedores. The money goes to the stevedore contractor who contracts through the union which supplies the workers. The workers are forced to pay a kick-back in these unions and the leaders of such are racketeers even to the extent of being prime movers in the black market. The Party, through the industrial unions, will try to shape up the Longshoremen's Union.

The Party of the proletariat is playing a secondary role in the Philippines and the real unions in the vanguard role are the peasants of the rice plantation owners; for the reason that they are under a feudal set-up which is most reactionary. The feudal landlords still retain their right to a private army, which has created in the Philippines for the past hundreds of years a military caste -- a class of rank and file soldiers. This class is recruited from the Filipinos by various selfish groups of the Americans, of the Japanese, and of the landlords, etc. The fundamental reason for the controversy and antagonism between the peasants and this class is the professional guerrilla who, during the occupation, said he intended to draw back pay when the war was over and got it. They acted as professional soldiers for the Americans. The Japanese didn't bother them much and they didn't bother the Japanese. They didn't do much fighting during the occupation. The organized peasants declared war on this class and they are still at war with them, their purpose being to eliminate the feudal system.

During the occupation, the Peasants Union, known as EKM, under Party leadership, organized against this class. The Party leaders, realizing the fertile ground for organization among the peasants, during the occupation made long strides. It was not difficult to exploit the peasants since all feudalism, the landlord on the land, all of them collaborators... The Peasants Union was the main force of the progressive guerrillas which were organized during the occupation as all of them, being the above mentioned type of peasant living under a feudal system, exploited by collaborating landlords...

The workers as contrasted with the peasants are of a different type, geographically, culturally, etc. They were drawn to Manila, to the industrial center, from several different national areas. There are four major languages in the Philippines which separate the workers and make it difficult to achieve unity. These are Tagalog, Visayan, Moro and Iloconan.

The trade union movement did not grow except as an underground organization during the occupation. When the war ended this underground movement, which was organized by the Party, sprang forth immediately and there is now a trade union movement of about 75,000 workers. An important job for the Party in the near future is the organization of the agricultural proletariat

in the Southern Islands. These peasants speak Visayan, which makes for a difficulty because nine-tenths of the Party people in the Philippines speak Tagalog. There is a real popular front in the Philippines called the Democratic Alliance, which is one section of the political front along with the Philippine nationalists or the bourgeois democratic forces. This front is strictly Filipino. Ninety-five percent of the peasants in the Central Luzon territory, where the Party is strong, support the Democratic Alliance line and they "put in three members of the Party and elected eight Senators, one of them being JUAN ~~FELEO~~, head of the Central Committee of the Party. One of them is JESUS ~~LAVA~~ who was also elected".

An unidentified individual who was thought to be FRANK ~~CARLSON~~ asked the speaker who the head of the Party was in the Philippines and he replied ~~FEDRO CASTRO~~. SCHNEIDERMAN inquired as to what happened to that fellow LAVA who got in as Vice-President or Vice-Chairman or something. The speaker replied that he did not get in, but he is in a good spot. (They were probably referring to Dr. VICENTE ~~LAVA~~, University Professor and leading Filipino scientist who is known to be exceedingly left-wing and friendly toward the Communist Party in the Philippines).

The speaker stated that the Democratic Alliance got a ninety-five percent vote in the four Central Luzon Provinces, putting seven Congressmen and two Senators in, but all were refused seats in Congress. That move was made because of the bill which would create extraterritoriality, adopt the Bell Bill, etc. It was a real sell-out. It could only be accomplished by a two-thirds majority or it would be unconstitutional. By throwing out the seven Democratic Alliance Congressmen and the two Senators, they were able to get a two-thirds majority. The Democratic Alliance and the OSMENA group is solid in the Congress but is out-numbered. The vote is just like the United Nations vote -- 15 to 8. A break is developing in the reactionary ROXAS group. They attempted to add on to the last bill a provision to channel their major exports to the United States at one-third the world price. This is becoming a big issue and has caused a split in the reactionary, through the Filipino bourgeois to the progressive side. This narrows the ROXAS forces down to the out-and-out Fascists, the Latins, and the real stooges. By isolating ROXAS and a few stooges, Fascists and screwballs, they will get the major section of the Filipino bourgeois in the camp of the progressives. ROXAS and Fascists will retain the feudal landlords. The feudalism in the Philippines is only in one section of the Islands and in that section the progressives are strongest; therefore the ROXAS forces are disqualified by the tremendous progressive vote. The Party program out there is to successfully unite these forces. One feels that the condition is such that it could be the first major breach in the American imperialist front. The last election was lost by a small margin. It could have been the break. The OSMENA regime was sabotaged at the start----- The Army had control of the forces, the bourgeois was hampered, the American press dominated the propaganda through the two major newspapers, the TIMES and the BULLETIN. The progressives

X were completely broke--flat broke. They had only one paper out there which was published daily and they could not get enough paper, the newsprint being channeled to the American papers. (The speaker is probably referring to the "Philippine Press", a left-wing newspaper which went out of business in early 1946 due to lack of newsprint). There was really no opposition except where they could get out with mass meetings and do a job. In Central Luzon they did and got a ninety-five percent vote, and in other places they did well including a good healthy majority in the Southern Islands. Manila, dominated by American propaganda, with a large proportion of the proletarian element going for ROXAS, swung it over the other way. The election was lost because of the dollar and cents bankruptcy of the progressives.

X The progressives are now under indictment for murder. The murders were committed during the occupation against the collaborators and the puppets. However, they now have political power. The legitimate resistance movement, which declared war on the puppets under the Japanese, now finds that the puppets have declared war on them. They are trying to get their hands on anyone they can get hold of who was successful in the resistance movement. If successful he "knocked off a couple of these guys" and if he did they have him up for murder. They are all up for murder. They raid their homes, travel at night, take them out one at a time and kill them. They were starting to arrest trade unionists when I left.

✓ When the war was over the Hukbalahaps who were fighting the Japanese dissolved. Their job was done. The professional military caste took the opportunity to wreak vengeance on them. They were helped along with whispers and actual dollars and cents by the aristocracy, the collaborators and the whole reactionary set-up, and they were permitted to go ahead. Their intentions at that time were to break up the peasant unions and to return to the feudal set-up. They'd send in the Military Police to arrest the leaders and all who resisted were killed. The Hukbalahaps were organized by our Party. The general morale is high. It is the Red Army of the Philippines under the banner of the Democratic Alliance. It is on a trade union level. Their program is to stop these phoney arrests, have the resistance movement declared legitimate, because it was legitimate to knock off these phoneys during the occupation.

Looking at the thing objectively, Americans being what they are there and the Philippine Congress being what it is, it is impossible now to break feudalism there, to break American imperialism. However, there is the possibility for a cooling off and calming down and an extension of the organization, extending the Party strength into the plantation area of the south, organizing the peasants down there, etc. American constitutional rights must be demanded there. They don't want military police; they want civilian police. They want to abolish the feudal army. They may be able to do this, taking full advantage of playing the contradictions of the ROXAS forces. They want the seating of their seven Congressmen, the right to bear arms, the right to organize, and the right for the legal existence of the peasant unions and, secondly, of the Party. The Party is practically underground. Legally it is not

underground but actually the individuals are. The ROXAS forces are weakening and the Party feels that by holding their ground and fighting for the above mentioned points, provided they are very careful, they may be able to swing the next election.

X The speaker stated he talked to BAILEY (phonetic -- probably JAMES WILLIAM BAILEY, prominent member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco and a close friend of [redacted] and we feel that our main success in agitating among the trade unions out there was not in trying to describe the Fascist nature of the opposition and trying to split up and define collaborationism, because the collaboration issue is confused and no one seems to know who is and who isn't a collaborator. There were a number of Filipinos who were pro-Japanese simply because they were anti-American. There were also many pro-Japanese Filipinos. It would not be desirable to make a big issue of this because it is a double-edged sword. They are going to avoid this issue unless they can change the whole course and win an election out there, which is doubtful. They are going to forget about the occupation, due to the general apathy. b6 b7C

The Party has the leadership out there but doesn't have the technique, that is, the technique of organizing a progressive labor movement. Their technique is the organizing of a peasants union and fighting a peasants war. They are getting trade union material but it is difficult and they are poor contacts. Someone should assist them in coordinating their strategy with American thinking and exploiting the contradictions of American imperialism. They are helpless out there when it comes to the question of America. The speaker stated he had conferred with HARRY BRIDGES and that BRIDGES wants to send an ILWU representative to the Philippines. America still has great prestige there and progressive American statements go a long way. The Filipinos are not anti-American. They are not bringing up that issue at all. The Party is unable to bring to the Filipinos the difference between American imperialists and the progressives. Where contact can be made the Filipinos understand the difference well. Statements and propaganda of progressive Americans and trade union material make a big impression. In Central Luzon they read the "Dispatcher" and they are always poring over it and translating it. BRIDGES is going to work toward that end, and send a member of the Party over there as an ILWU representative.

The most effective American Party member over there now is [redacted] of the United Seamen's Service. [redacted] is probably identical with the individual concerning whom information was furnished to the Bureau in San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated October 7, 1946, entitled COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, [redacted] INTERNAL SECURITY - C. A member of the Communist Party in the Merchant Marine who went to Manila in July 1946 to organize Filipinos into a Communist Party front or labor organization). He can be communicated with in two ways. For anything which may be censored, he should be written to in care of GEORGE GUILLET (member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco and known to have been in the Philippines) at United Seamen's Service, Manila. GUILLET is the Organizer. He was getting NMU stuff, Party stuff, and everything else. His mail was being opened. [redacted] mail has never been opened. b6 b7C

A message from the Party out there to the Party here is that they are not in contact with the Party here, and for the sake of effectiveness need supervision and discipline. We have an unofficial Seamen's Communist Branch

in Manila, an ideological branch. We tried to do a job out there and organized this branch. We did not put anybody on the spot. We did a good job, especially the American Veterans Committee which, out there, is our organization. We were able to get a lot of good publicity of a very broad nature through the American Veterans Committee. We had no trade union; so we were forced to issue our material through the American Veterans Committee. The American Veterans Committee in Manila, which will fold or be knocked out soon, doesn't have the power that the trade union element would have. If a trade union man was officially out there, they could not throw him out. They would not dare. BRIDGES said it is obvious that an ILWU representative out there could not be put on the spot for that would involve the ILWU, the CIO, the WCU (?), etc.

The Party has members all over the world but they are inexperienced and unorganized. The imperialists are organized. For example, the State Department, the armed forces, the business organizations, the law-enforcement organizations. The security of their party for strategic and tactical advantages which can be gained through organizational contact depends on dealing between the highest levels. The responsibility rests with the highest level. Contacts abroad should be through the top levels as well as through union levels and through the armed forces. In Manila they are doing an independent, individualistic, undisciplined organizational job. We managed to get organized in the Philippines and were very effective but we were not disciplined and our effectiveness was merely a matter of good fortune. We have no book store out there although there is a Trotskyite book store. The speaker stated he had donated his library and that he and GUILMET voluntarily and individualistically, in an unorganized manner, filled their arms with literature and opened them up in the Philippines. When they went there they didn't know who was there or if any American Party people were there. It took them months to get the literature out. To a certain extent their literature, mimeograph machine, etc. was an activity entirely and independently of the Seamen's Branch and was donated by himself and GUILMET. He felt that it did about one-tenth as much good as if it had come from [redacted] who could have led with the distribution. There is another individual in the Philippines who is an importer and who can import Marxist literature, a printing press or anything else including an entire book store. Lately [redacted] was in contact with him. (SF-1425 reported his name as being something like ORELL.) The speaker pointed out that these individuals are good Comrades and are trying to do a good job but they are not organized and their fullest possibilities are not being exploited, which results in a serious difficulty of the Party there. They had a book store before the war and they did receive literature but now the Party is broke and can do nothing about it. Funds can be transferred to the Party in the Philippines on the trade union level. Funds sent to the Peasants Union will go to the Party as well as funds sent to the CIO.

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SCHNEIDERMAN asked if they had made any attempt to open a book shop. The speaker replied that they got a priority and they can open one if they can

get some books. He said they were in contact with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG (head of International Publishers, New York City) but nine months later they were out in the fields fighting Fascism and they did not have a typewriter so they did not write any letters nor did they sit at a desk because they did not have a desk. They wrote TRACHTENBERG a letter last year and nine months later they got a reply reminding them they owed \$500. Their book store was burned down during the war. They were informed they were being sent samples in ninety days, but they never got the samples nor did they get a bookstore. This was last May. The trouble was that the Communists in the Philippines, including the speaker, were not in contact with nor disciplined by nor instructed by the Central Committee but only by the branch. The speaker expressed the opinion that it was not desirable that the Party in the Philippines should be dealt with on a branch level.

SCHNEIDERMAN suggested that the Party in California could and would send literature to the Party in the Philippines if they can be assured that it will reach there and that it will be used. He inquired as to whom he should write concerning this. The speaker stated that he should communicate with [redacted] before anything is sent. SCHNEIDERMAN stated he would take this up with New York within a couple of months.

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SCHNEIDERMAN stated that the National Office wants to invite a Philippine Party leader to come to the United States so that he could consult with Party leaders here concerning the Party there but he didn't know just how to do it in order that it would appear to be an ordinary trip and not a Party mission. The speaker suggested it could be done under trade union auspices. SCHNEIDERMAN said that whoever is invited, he should be a leader of the Party in the Philippines who can discuss the policy problems of the Party with the National Office. SCHNEIDERMAN also made a statement concerning a proposal which was made to invite Senator TAYLOR (phonetic) to come here, presumably San Francisco, to visit a real seaport town. SF-1425 could not explain the connection between this statement and the discussion concerning the invitation to be extended to the Filipino Communist leader. The speaker stated the invitation to the Filipino could be extended through [redacted] and that the Party there is very anxious to send someone to the United States. He stated that since the Party is broke it would be necessary to send transportation money to the Philippines. SCHNEIDERMAN suggested he could ship out on a boat as a seaman. However, the speaker did not think much of this idea, stating that the best people in the Philippines are peasants and they do not have seamen's papers. Furthermore, the seamen have to stay in the Philippines because they have a fight on their hands with the Longshoremen's Union there. He stated the persons who are doing the best job there are peasant leaders and intellectuals and neither could come here on their own as they are all without funds.

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He stated he had attended a general session of what would probably be properly designated as a Central Committee session of the trade union movement at which the Committee for Labor Organization changed its name to the Congress of Labor Organization. He informed that their treasury amounted to about thirty dollars and the seamen donated one hundred dollars to them.

He further stated that the Party in the Philippines, which has seven thousand members, gets one "Daily Worker" and one "Peoples World", which is columned, clipped, underlined and passed around from hand to hand. He said that it is like the Middle Ages. It is necessary to sit down and write everything in longhand and make three carbons.

SCHNEIDERMAN said he will immediately take up the question and that he will write and secure good addresses to which he can send what they need. He said that if they furnish a half dozen addresses they can send different packages to see if some of them get through because he would not want to send a large package until he was sure it would be received.

SCHNEIDERMAN inquired as to how money could be sent to the Party in the Philippines. The speaker stated it could be sent through [redacted] [redacted] would fix it up with the trade union movement for money to be sent to an individual vice-president of the CLO or the secretary-treasurer. It could be sent as a contribution to the trade union movement. The secretary-treasurer of the CLO is a member of the Communist Party of the Philippines. [redacted] will stay in the Philippine Islands for the remainder of this year. After that, arrangements could be made through the anticipated ILWU representative. The speaker stated the person going there should be an American, blond with blue eyes, a real imperialist-looking character. He stated that a person who looks and acts American would be secure there and would not be bothered. He stated that even in his contacts with Filipino labor and Party organizers it would get better response if a person of this type was the representative. He stated that when a good person meets them they are so surprised and delighted that they hang on to every word. He complained about American Communist members who go to the Philippines representing themselves as important in the Party in America and stating this is the line and "this, that and the other thing". He again emphasized the necessity for the Party to make contacts with the Party in the Philippines on the highest level.

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SCHNEIDERMAN and the speaker arranged to meet again in another couple of weeks, SCHNEIDERMAN stating that he would like more information about the Philippines. The speaker stated that he would bring with him on his next visit a copy of a periodical put out by the CLO itemizing and breaking down their organization including the number of unions, the number of members, the number of industries organized, etc. He suggested that SCHNEIDERMAN could check the names in order to determine which ones were Party members. He stated that he had not done so but he understood that about three-fourths of the officials of the CLO as well as the Democratic Alliance and the Squad Leaders of the Hukbalahaps were members of the Communist Party of the Philippines. He stated there is no question but that the Communist Party is the uncontested vanguard there. SCHNEIDERMAN suggested he furnish some material to the "Peoples World" and he stated that he had discussed it with SIDNEY ROGER (aggressive San Francisco radio commentator) as well as with the American Veterans Committee.

He concluded by informing SCHNEIDERMAN that he can be reached through BAILEY, stating that as a member of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union it

is a good idea for him to be careful and not go to meetings; and adding that he is a one-man branch among the Masters and Mates, which is a weak field.

This matter is being called to the attention of the Bureau for its information. The San Francisco office will make every effort to follow and report on any further activities involving the Communist Party of California and the Communist Party of the Philippines. A case file which will be maintained in a closed status is being opened in this office entitled "Communist Party of the Philippines, Internal Security - C".

NJA:afh

cc: 100-20974

EX-1

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: January 20, 1947
To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity
Correlation
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

A confidential source who has heretofore furnished reliable information to this Bureau, has reported that on October 14, 1946, William Schneiderman, State President of the Communist Party of California, met with an unidentified individual at State Headquarters of the Communist Party in San Francisco, to discuss the status and the influence of the Communist Party in the Philippine Islands. The unidentified individual had just returned from Manila, P.I., where he reportedly had been in contact with the heads of the Communist Party in the Philippines as well as with Filipino labor leaders who are Communist Party members. The source believes that the unidentified individual may be [redacted] a member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco. [redacted] is a member of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union; was born [redacted] at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and has been in the Merchant Marine since 1939. [redacted] attended the U. S. Maritime School at Alameda, California, and the Maritime Service Up-Grading School at San Francisco. [redacted] of the SS Margaret Fuller, which arrived in San Francisco on October 4, 1946, from Japan and the Philippine Islands.

According to the source, the unidentified individual had the following remarks to make with regard to the captioned subject matter:

The workers in the Philippines have a serious role to play. Before the war the majority were disorganized and there was considerable question as to their political beliefs. There was no proletariat to speak of, the agricultural workers being the most important workers group. Since the war the trade union movement has expanded considerably. It can be divided into three categories: (1) The so-called unions which are really labor contractors, of which the Longshoremen's Union is the largest and the most strategic, it being the largest single union in the Philippines; (2) the CIO (Congress of Labor Organizations); (3) the Seamen's Union. On June 15, 1946, the CMU was organized in Manila. A mass meeting was held and the idea of union unity was sold to the local trade union leaders. At first, forty-five percent were opposed to this union of unions, but the organization of the CMU turned out successfully. The Longshoremen's Union cannot be relied on to do anything in a trade union sense.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Mr. Jack D. Neal

This union plays the role of the employer, paying the wages to the stevedores. The money goes to the stevedore contractor who contracts through the union which supplies the workers. The workers are forced to pay a kick-back in these unions and the leaders of such are racketeers even to the extent of being prime movers in the black market. The Party, through the industrial unions, will try to shape up the Longshoremen's Union.

The Party of the proletariat is playing a secondary role in the Philippines and the real unions in the vanguard role are the peasants of the rice plantation owners; for the reason that they are under a feudal set-up which is most reactionary. The feudal landlords still retain their right to a private army, which has created in the Philippines for the past hundreds of years a military caste -- a class of rank and file soldiers. This class is recruited from the Filipinos by various selfish groups of the Americans, of the Japanese, and of the landlords, etc. The fundamental reason for the controversy and antagonism between the peasants and this class is the professional guerrilla who, during the occupation, said he intended to draw back pay when the war was over and got it. They acted as professional soldiers for the Americans. The Japanese did not bother them much and they did not bother the Japanese. They did not do much fighting during the occupation. The organized peasants declared war on this class and they are still at war with them, their purpose being to eliminate the feudal system.

The trade union movement did not grow except as an underground organization during the occupation. When the war ended this underground movement, which was organized by the Party, sprang forth immediately and there is now a trade union movement of about 75,000 workers. An important job for the Party in the near future is the organization of the agricultural proletariat in the Southern Islands. These peasants speak Visayan, which makes for a difficulty because nine-tenths of the Party people in the Philippines speak Tagalog. There is a real popular front in the Philippines called the Democratic Alliance, which is one section of the political front along with the Philippine nationalists or the bourgeois democratic forces. This front is strictly Filipino. Ninety-five percent of the peasants in the Central Luzon territory, where the Party is strong, support the Democratic Alliance line and they put in three members of the Party and elected eight Senators, one of them being Juan Feleo, head of the Central Committee of the Party. One of them is Jesus Lava who was also elected."

The speaker then remarked that Pedro Castro is the head of the Communist Party of the Philippines and that a person named Lava was defeated for this position. It is observed that the latter individual is probably a Dr. Vicente Lava, University Professor and leading Filipino scientist who is said to be exceedingly left-wing and friendly toward the Communist Party in the Philippines.

Mr. Jack D. Neal

Continuing the speaker stated that "looking at the thing objectively, Americans being what they are in the Philippines and the Philippine Congress being what it is, it is impossible now to break feudalism in that country as well as American imperialism." He indicated that the Communist Party is practically underground, although legally operating in the open. He asserted that the Roxas forces are weakening and that the Party feels that by holding their ground and fighting for the liberation of the masses, they may be able to swing the next election.

The speaker, according to the source, further remarked that he talked to Bailey, probably James William Bailey, prominent member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco, and a close friend of [redacted] concerning the Party's problems in the Philippines and that both feel that the Party's main success in agitating among the trade unions was in not trying to describe the Fascist nature of the opposition and trying to split up and define collaborationism, in view of the fact that the collaboration issue is confused and no one seems to know who is and who isn't a collaborator. The unidentified person said that there were a number of Filipinos who were pro-Japanese simply because they were anti-American, although admitting that there were also many pro-Japanese Filipinos. It was asserted that it would not be desirable to make a big issue of this problem because "it is a double-edged sword."

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The speaker also stated that the Communist Party has the leadership in the Philippines, but does not have the technique, that is, the technique of organizing a progressive labor movement. He said that someone should assist them in coordinating their strategy with American thinking and exploiting the contradictions of American imperialism. The speaker stated that he had conferred with Harry Bridges and that Bridges desires to send a representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union to the Philippines and is planning to work toward that end.

He said that the most effective Party member in the Philippines at this time is [redacted] of the United Seamen's Service. It is to be noted that [redacted] a member of the Communist Party in the Merchant Marine, went to Manila in July, 1946 to organize Filipinos into a Communist Party front or labor organization. It was stated [redacted] should be communicated with through George Guilmet at the United Seamen's Service, Manila, if the subject matter of the communication precluded censoring. Schneiderman asked the speaker, according to the confidential source, if the subject organization had made any attempt to open a book shop. The speaker replied that they got a priority and can open one if books can be obtained. He said that he had been in contact with Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers, New York City, sometime ago, and that a small supply of books had been furnished at that time. He admitted that the trouble with the Communists in the Philippines was that they were not in contact with nor disciplined by nor instructed by the Central Committee of the

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Mr. Jack D. Neal

Communist Party, but only by the branch. The speaker expressed the opinion that it was not desirable that the subject organization should be dealt with on a branch level.

Schneiderman reportedly suggested that the Communist Party in California could and would send literature to the Party in the Philippines if they could be assured that it would reach there and be used. Schneiderman inquired as to whom he should write concerning this particular matter and the speaker instructed that Schneiderman should communicate with [redacted]. The source then remarked that he would take up this matter with New York within the next couple of months.

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At this point in the discussion, according to the informant, Schneiderman stated that the National Office of the Communist Party desires to invite a Philippine Party leader to come to the United States so that he can consult with the leaders in this country, but that it was a problem to have him brought here so that it would appear to be an ordinary trip and not a Party mission. The unidentified individual suggested that it could be done under trade union auspices, to which Schneiderman replied that whoever is invited should be a leader of the Party in the Philippines who can discuss the policy problems with the National Office of the Communist Party. The speaker said that since the Communist Party in the Philippines is broke, it would be necessary to send transportation money and he did not approve of Schneiderman's idea that the Philippine representative could ship out as a seaman.

Schneiderman reportedly inquired as to how money could be sent to the Party in the Philippines. The speaker stated that it could be sent through [redacted] who would arrange with the trade union movement. He said that the Secretary - Treasurer of the CIO is a member of the Communist Party of the Philippines. In this same regard, the speaker stated that the person going to the Philippines should be an American, blond with blue eyes, a real imperialist-looking character. He said that a person who looks and acts American would be secure there and would not be bothered, and that even in his contacts with Filipino labor and Party organizers, a person of this type would receive a better response. The speaker complained about American Communist members who go to the Philippines representing themselves as important in the Party in America and stating that this is the line that must be followed. He emphasized the necessity for the Party to make contacts with the Communist Party in the Philippines on the highest level.

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The above is furnished for your information, and in the event additional pertinent data are received in this regard, it will be transmitted to you.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 6, 1946

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Philippine Islands

Confidential Informant SF-1425 reported that a meeting of the secretariat of the Communist Party of California was held at Party Headquarters, San Francisco, on November 26, 1946, and that one of the items on the agenda was the Philippine Islands. The informant reported that present at the meeting were WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, State President of the Communist Party, LORETTA STARVUS, State Secretary of the Communist Party, ARCHIE BROWN, State Trade Union Director of the Communist Party, and ALBERT LIMA, State Field Organizer of the Communist Party.

ARCHIE BROWN stated that liaison with the Party in the Philippines has been poor insofar as getting aid through to the comrades there from this country is concerned. Customs agents have seized mimeograph machines and other supplies, he stated, and funds (sent via the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, San Francisco, to the Committee for Maritime Unity in Manila) have been devoted to other purposes after receipt in the Islands. BROWN further reported that "our comrades" have been in touch with the Hukbalahaps and report that they are desperate for medical supplies and that they also have a great need for Party literature and similar material. BROWN made the recommendation that some other arrangement be made to get material to the Philippine Islands other than to the Committee for Maritime Unity.

The informant directly quoted BROWN further on this subject as follows: "I hate to give it to the waterfront employees to do, knowing the situation down there. We have got to get one person on the front and make him responsible to see that the stuff is received and shipped. He has to make the contacts and look out for the security of the Party over there also. Someone else will have to take charge of acquiring these supplies. Right now the supplies can be had by the simple expedient of talking to some of the people in the Warehouse (Union). There will have to be other arrangements made. What is the address?"

SCHNEIDERMAN: "I don't know."

STARVUS: "I don't think we should give it."

SCHNEIDERMAN: "I have gotten my information from the comrades traveling through. They don't ask for supplies but for something else which I have to discuss in New York. Too much of this stuff has been done through seamen and they have not been very responsible. They all do the best they can but they just don't know how to work. I have to take up this whole business in New York."

57 FEB 18 1947

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Director from SAC, San Francisco

December 6, 1946

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Informant noted that LORETTA STARVUS at this point strenuously objected to discussing this matter in so much detail. (Both SCHNEIDERMAN and BROWN sarcastically asked her if she was afraid there was a listening device in headquarters).

WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN: "We haven't said anything they don't know anyhow. If we could get somebody like SAM KUTNICK to put in a little time and set up a Filipino Committee and do some work with the Filipinos here to get some dough and use them on the ships, that might work a lot better than anything we have used so far. We could use them for long-range work...Well, let's get back to this business. There was another case where we sent a shipment over and it landed in Manila instead of Honolulu. Either the ship changed its destination or something happened. The only proposal that has been made is to get someone to take responsibility over collecting this material and finding the ways and means of shipping it out. Ordinary stuff, small packages and items are no trouble. Bulky stuff—"

LORETTA STARVUS: "Well, we might be able to work the bulky stuff through business firms."

WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN: "That's right. Before June 15, the job was done pretty systematically and ALEX TRESKIN (organizer of the Seamen's Branch, Communist Party, San Francisco) was responsible. I suggest we wait until I get back (from New York City)."

JGS/jo
100-26375
cc: 100-11889
100-17879

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: December 2, 1946.

FROM : SAC, Honolulu.

SUBJECT: ~~COMMUNISM IN THE FAR EAST.~~
Internal Security - C.

Reference is made to my letter of October 17, 1946.

Further information has now been received from Captain FOREST A. HATFIELD, CIC, G-2, regarding Communist infiltration in the Philippines. This represents investigative activity of the 1135th Counter-Intelligence Corps, G-2, in Manila, P.I., and is intended to summarize the present trends of Communism in that area.

A look into the background of the Communist movement is necessary to understand the present developments. On May 1, 1928, the "Congreso Obrero de Filipinas" (Labor Congress of the Philippines) was split into two factions as the result of controversy among its leaders over the doctrines of nationalism, patriotism and protectionism. As a result, the Communist faction severed its connection with that body and formed the "KATIPUNAN NG MGA ANAK PAMIS" (Proletarian Confederation). On May 1, 1930, this latter group and the "KALIPUNANG PANGBANSANG MGA MAGBUBUKID SA FILIPINAS" (National Peasants Organization of the Philippines) effected an alliance and announced their determination to strive for the attainment of immediate, absolute and complete independence. During the period 1932 to 1939, the Communist Party distributed pamphlets propounding the cause of the proletarian movement and condemning the United States Government, capitalism and American imperialists. In 1939, Party leaders organized front organizations to further their efforts for the Communist cause. One of these, "The League for Defense of Democracy" and subsidiary organizations such as "Youth League" and the "Philippine Students Union" were also established. In 1940, after the Communist Party was disbanded by legislative action of the Commonwealth Government, the Communists made a deal with the Socialist Party and combined with them under the Socialist banner.

In the elections that year, a number of Communists in the guise of Socialists were nominated for public office and upon taking oath of office, they did so with the clenched fist in the manner of Communists on a stand bedecked with Communist insignia of hammer and sickle. Following an investigation by the Solicitor General to establish these men as Communists and that the Party was receiving financial support from Russia through Shanghai, these men were permitted to continue in office after agreeing to take the oath in the customary manner.

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Communist Party
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Director, FBI.

12/2/46

Upon the Japanese invasion, the Party went into hiding in remote areas. During the period of occupation, the principal Communist guerilla outfits were the WA CHI and the HUKBALAHAP. At present, the Communists manifest themselves through various organizations in the Philippines which will be dealt with separately below.

"PARTIDO KOMUNISTA SA PILIPINAS" (PKP)
(COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES)

The headquarters of this group is at 1384 Juan Luna Street, Tongo, Manila, P.I. This group is a composite of inter-dependent leftist organizations. Primary component of the PKP is the militant HUKBALAHAP. The HUKBALAHAP, better known as "HUKS," numbers about 150,000 and is a well-armed, unscrupulous army controlling large areas in central Luzon.

On the agrarian side, the PKP is represented by the far-reaching PKM (National Peasants Union). The CIO (Congress of Labor Organizations) sways the labor masses in accordance with the Party line. Finally, the PKP has the DA (Democratic Alliance) to exert political pressure on behalf of all its affiliates. In their brother organization, the CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY (SKP), the radicals find a powerful and wealthy ally. More detailed information respecting the Chinese Communist Party was furnished the Bureau as an enclosure with referenced letter.

Directing its efforts first against the United States through the Philippine legislature, the PKP advocated withdrawal of United States forces and return by the United States of occupied bases to the Commonwealth Government. It was the PKP which instigated GI demobilization demonstrations, assailed soldiers as constituting scab labor and promoted friction between American soldiers and the Filipinos. Openly branding McNUTT as an enemy of the Philippines and a tool of American imperialism, PKP voiced bitter disapproval of the "Bell Bill." Further propagation of the cause is undertaken by PKP's Political Bureau through dispatching propagandists to every town and barrio while simultaneously bombarding the islands with propaganda leaflets and newspapers. Special organizers are assigned to the formation of Communist youth and study groups.

Financial assistance comes from many sources. The Communist Party in the United States supplies a portion of the necessary funds, while individual American radicals contribute through the CIO. It is also said that the USSR channels money through Shanghai to PKP leaders. Wealthy Chinese Communists, seeking alliance and aid, have donated heavily. To the common fund, PKP adds its own share derived from murders, ransoms, coercion, donations, dues and other more subtle means.

Director, FBI.

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Today, the PKP, after seventeen years of feverish activity, has attained an enormous stature. Allegedly, the Philippine Communists are a well-organized, deeply rooted, determined organization, pledged to oust Americans and create a Philippine Soviet state. More than a mere threat to the new republic and to American interests in the Philippines, the PKP presents a problem of potent and impending national revolution. Having driven a wedge deep into the economic, agrarian and political body, it is believed the PKP will not be deterred even though its members are hunted and prosecuted.

Attached hereto is a statement issued in the form of a "Manifesto" by the Communist Party of the Philippines on the occasion of the granting of Philippine independence, July 4, 1946.

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PAMBANSANG KAISAHAN NG MGA MAGBUBUKID (PKM)
(NATIONAL PEASANTS UNION)

The headquarters of this group is at 1426 Rizal Avenue, Manila, P.I. The PKM is described as an outgrowth of Communist attempts to rally agrarian interests to the red cause and at the same time supply food for leftist groups in the Philippines. First known to be operating under a Constitution and By-Laws published May 4, 1945, PKM was even then a large and growing member of the Philippine Communist Party. With clever, Russian-trained MATEO DEL CASTILLO as their leader, the members have pledged themselves to the overthrow of the existing Philippine government and its replacement with a counterpart of the Soviet system. Openly displaying red banners bearing a sickle or hammer and sickle device, the members are fanatically loyal in supporting union decrees.

Each member is issued credentials which serve as a record of dues paid and contains reminders urging peasants to unite, keep their arms and stick up for their rights. Minimum monthly assessments per member are P.70, thus assuring a monthly take of P105,000 from the 150,000 members.

The PKM is considered the most important of the separate components of the PKP, the majority of its members being also members of the HUKBALAHAP. PKM has assumed virtual control of the peasants' interests in central Luzon. It was PKM which negotiated with Secretary of Interior ZULUETA for the 60/40 crop division in favor of the tenants. It was also PKM which assessed 20% of the crop for up-keep of private granary and distribution to block America and leftist groups. It was PKM and HUKS leaders who garnered PRRA

Director, FBI.

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supplies and apportioned them to members only. It is PKM which continually harangues the administration, disseminates propaganda and encourages unrest through the Party organ, "MAGBUBUKID." Thus, the PKM has become a valuable agency for the Communists in the Philippines, recruiting members, indoctrinating and pledging farmers to the red ideal, supplying good to leftist organization and, in general, controlling agricultural developments and produce.

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CONGRESS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION (CLO)

The headquarters of this group is at 2070 Azcarraga Street, Manila, P.I. Although first registered with the Department of Labor on May 31, 1946, the CLO had its beginnings early in 1945. Typical of most Communist organizations, the CLO at inception began sending organizers among all components of the laboring class to form unions, instigate dissatisfaction and preach the "red" gospel. The leftist CLO organizations soon evolved in the minds of the workers as champions of their cause. Soon the CLO became potent as an agency for collective bargaining. Its influence on industry was felt everywhere. Bartenders, school teachers, factory workers, mechanics, musicians, janitors, even the American Red Cross and PRRA laborers were organized. With organization came new demands for recognition, higher wages and better working conditions. Managements unwilling to comply were closed down, as in the case of the ELIZALDE ROPE COMPANY. Shielded politically by the Democratic Alliance, backed by the militant HUKS, assured of food by its ties with the PKM, supported by contributions from the American CIO, the powerful CLO today comprises 54 unions, 45 of which are in Manila, and a membership of 80,000.

In the broader view of the CLO'S place in the Communist picture, the organization is capable of industrial strangulation on the one hand or monopoly of labor on the other. Moreover, indications are that the CLO has but laid the foundation of a mighty structure from the heart of which will come striking national economic revisions. Its policy seems to be continued encouragement of dissatisfaction and strikes among laborers, as well as spreading of propaganda against the United States and denunciations of American imperialism. With its various sources of income, including entrance fees, dues, voluntary contributions and special donations from the CIO, the CLO's financial status is very good.

Copies of "IN FACT," the CIO publication of which GEORGE SELDES is editor, have been distributed by the CLO in Manila, as well as other official CIO publications. The CLO also publishes its own organ, The "CLO," in the Tagalog language.

Director, FBI.

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In its efforts at organization of waterfront workers in the Philippines, the CLO has been assisted by various merchant seamen, crew members of American vessels in the port of Manila. On occasion, collections have been taken up by these merchant seamen from other crew members and contributed to the CLO. It is noted that activity of this nature, with identities of some of the participants, is being reported in the case entitled, "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE ARMED FORCES, Internal Security-C."

In respect to the Communist influence being brought against the laboring class in the Philippines, the following extract from a speech made before the Fifth National Labor Congress of the Philippines, which met from February 25 to 28, 1946, was reported. This statement was made during a discussion of prospects for a third World War.

"There is one question uppermost in your minds and that is the war between America and Russia. The answer is simple. As long as the world is not socialized and strong capitalistic countries remain undefeated, war is inevitable. But you can be sure that it will not come within the next two or three years, not immediately at least - thus enabling us to organize and to act, strengthening our forces and making valuable use of the short time."

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DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.

The headquarters of this group is at 120 Mendoza Street, Quiapo, Manila, P.I. This group serves as a political party front for the HUKS and the Philippine leftist groups. It was originally formed by shrewd lawyers and politicians from among the members of the HUKS as a separate group to avoid the difficulties which an openly militant organization such as the HUKS would face. As President, they named ex-Judge JESUS BARRERA, and added several prominent attorneys, all known leftist sympathizers. From its foundation in 1945 until only recently, it was difficult to distinguish between the DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE and the HUKS. Professed DA and HUKS leaders speak jointly at rallies and meetings. HUKS leaders were defended in the courts by DA lawyers and protected in the assembly by DA pressure groups. However, with the coming of the elections in April, 1946, and the Nacionalista Party split, the DA began to come into its own. With the strength and authority of the HUKS behind them, DA leaders soon assumed a position of importance both in the minds of the people and on the national scene.

The DA did suffer a minor party split and experienced set-backs when their candidate, OSMENA, was defeated by the men they had termed traitors and collaborators. However, the DA managed to send to the assembly six representatives to serve the DA's purposes. Moreover, three of the twenty-two Senate seats were filled by men sympathetic to the DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.

Director, FBI.

12/2/46.

Membership in the DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE is estimated at 150,000.00, all of these members also holding membership in the HUKS.

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HUKBALAHAP

(PEOPLE'S ANTI-JAP ARMY)

The headquarters for this group is in Candaba, Pampanga, P.I. The organization was originated on March 28, 1942, and was at its inception a guerilla army founded supposedly for the purpose of harrassing the Japanese. During the occupation and American campaign for liberation, numerous weapons were acquired by these HUKS of both Japanese and American make. Recently, it is reported, they are in possession of some weapons of Russian origin. They are well armed with rifles, pistols, machine guns, bazookas and hand grenades. Actually, they engaged in very little guerilla activity, but toward the end of the war and following the liberation, began to insinuate themselves more and more into the political and economic scene. Their leader, LUIS TARUC, is an outspoken Communist who at one time studied Communist systems in Russia. With their creed based on dissatisfaction, they pledged their allegiance to TARUC and themselves to the task of overthrowing the Commonwealth Government in order to reform it along the lines of the Soviet system.

In certain localities, principally Tampang, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Tarlac, they set up their own local governments, appointed HUKS officials and are governing these regions according to their own dictates. During elections, HUKS combined strongly for OSMENA, charging ROXAS with collaboration. They also made use of a reign of terrorism wherever possible to intimidate voters. During that time and since, the HUKS have engaged in numerous clashes with the Philippine army (MPC) and USAFFE guerillas. In practically every instance they proved themselves well armed but unwilling to battle with seasoned troops.

Being closely allied with Communist inspired PKM (NATIONAL PEASANTS UNION), CONGRESS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION and DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE, the four united even more strongly after the election of ROXAS to smear and embarrass the new president with verbal and printed propaganda. This was undertaken principally through the Communist organs, "MAGBUBUKID" and "KATUBUSAN," as well as in several local newspapers.

The organization of HUKS retains its original militaristic lines. In addition to numerous armed bands, at least twelve flying trigger squads of fifteen to twenty-five men each are known to be operating in Luzon. These squads are well armed, vicious and almost fanatical. HUKS troops are trained

Director, FBI.

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at several widely scattered camps. A cash reserve derived from dues, contributions, thefts and coercion totaling about ₱37,000 to 40,000, is maintained at all times.

Recently acquired information indicates a direct connection between the HUKS and the Russian Government. It is believed that certain high HUKS officials receive a salary equivalent to \$3,000.00 monthly from Soviet sources. Moreover, weapons, principally machine guns of Russian make, have been reported in the HUKS possession. It is difficult to estimate the true strength of the HUKS since some names on the membership rolls are obtained through coercive means. However, it is generally believed to be upwards of 150,000.

The so-called "Crusaders Army", sometimes called Modernist Political Party, Philippine Dominion Crusaders, Divine Church of Perfection, Colonel Calub's Intelligence Operatives, is a quasi-military organization tracing its origin to the October, 1941, presidential elections when HILARIO CAMINO MONCADO and JODOFREDO G. CALUB proclaimed the doctrine of dominion status for the Philippines. Under the pressure of Japanese occupation, CALUB, a Philippine army reserve lieutenant, organized intelligence operatives among party members to aid the United States Army. In February, 1942, the name was changed to "Crusaders Army." It was then that MONCADO became affiliated with the group and, allegedly, during the occupation the Crusaders adopted the guise of churchmen in carrying out their assignments. Their intelligence work was channeled to guerilla units. MONCADO, who has for some years been spiritual leader of the Philippine Federation of America, allied his members and adherents in the United States and Hawaii with the "Crusaders Army," following the Philippines liberation. In the 1946 presidential elections, the "Modernist Party" was revived and nominated MONCADO for president. Following his unsuccessful campaign, MONCADO and the "Crusaders Army" affiliated themselves with the HUKBALAHAP. It is estimated that this move added approximately 42,000 members to the HUKS organization.

On January 10, 1946, the Counter-Intelligence Corps reported a meeting between FELIPE LEE, Chinese Communist spokesman, and HUKBALAHAP leaders took place in Candaba Swamp, Pampanga Province, on December 30, 1945. It was then decided to coordinate action between HUKS and Communist groups in Manila. Activities were to include the kidnaping of provincial officials and Philippine army officers, protest demonstrations, strikes, etc., which would begin January 6, 1946, and continue with increasing violence until the April 23 election. How effectively the program was carried out may be judged by the following developments:

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12/2/46

1. Demobilization demonstrations by U. S. Army troops which began January 6. Army personnel identified with the Communist movement in the United States supplied leadership and direction to these meetings.
2. A wave of strikes which tied up railway transportation, port operations and which threatened to interrupt water, electricity and bus facilities, occurred in Manila.
3. HUKBALAHAP fought numerous skirmishes with military police and USAFFE units in Nueva Ecija Province, culminating in the removal of the conservative governor and appointment of a HUKS sympathizer in his place.
4. Increasing propaganda warfare was directed against the American High Commission, the U. S. Army Command and U. S. Government policy as applied to the Philippines and China.
5. Bowing to military, economic and political pressure, the OSMEAN administration accepted coalition with the DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.

The Communist tactics have begun to employ propaganda media such as newspapers and magazines against targets such as the army command. Infiltration has been attempted in the Philippine Army and Philippine Army Police. When the Manila Railroad was struck, the U. S. Army personnel attached to railway operation battalions protested their employment as "a strike breaking force" although no attempt was made to operate the railway with American personnel. When the stevedores union struck against Manila employers, identical propaganda was employed to attack the morale of U. S. Army troops assigned to emergency duty. When the Philippines Long Lines Telephone Company was struck, again the familiar cry of "GI Scabs" was raised. This strategy contributed to the Communist program in the following manner: The morale of U. S. Army personnel was impaired; anti-U. S. Army feeling was evoked among Filipino strikers; the CIO in the United States exerted pressure upon the administration and the Congress to withdraw troops from the Philippines; Communist newspapers published attacks upon the U. S. Army wage policy.

Of direct military significance is the comprehensive espionage program of HUKBALAHAP, which is reportedly directed against U. S. Army installations. Counter-intelligence sources have confirmed the existence of a Division of Intelligence within the HUKS organization. Operatives are required to report the disposition, strength and armament of all camps, depots and stations. HUKS agents, many of them unidentified, are known to be employed in quartermaster ordnance depots. There have been recent reports that arms and ammunition from these installations are being smuggled into Pampanga Province where HUKBALAHAP maintains several arsenals. In this connection, the following information suggests fruitful possibilities for

Director, FBI.

12/2/46

Communist exploitation:

Chinese Communists are in contact with headquarters in China via short wave radio.

Air Forces personnel have been approached with offers to join a "People's Army" with air transportation to Asia.

HUKS possesses short wave radio equipment.

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Activities of Russian nationals in the Philippines are becoming of greater concern. At present, it is estimated approximately 300 Russians have emigrated since the war. Most of these are one-time white Russians but many have expressed their willingness to become citizens of Soviet Russia, although this is not possible of accomplishment, there being no Russian Consulate or Embassy as yet established. The aims of this group appear to be:

1. To support subversive elements in the Philippines.
2. To proselyte for the Communist cause.
3. To acquire American military secrets which are now rather poorly guarded.

It has not been determined whether this group of Russians is working under direct orders from Moscow but it is known the group is maintaining effective liaison with Communist organizations in the United States and China. There is a self-appointed leader of the Russian Association in the Philippines who has frequently met with the various leaders of Philippine Communist organizations.

Perhaps the most important contribution being made by United States nationals and organizations is the steady supply of subversive literature and of money sent by labor and Communist groups within the United States. This is believed largely accomplished through the use of merchant seamen as couriers. These seamen are extensively employed in the transmittal of literature, money and dispatches to and from almost all Pacific ports. In addition, these merchant seamen frequently act as speakers at "liberal" or radical meetings, often presenting the Party line quite plausibly. An excellent example of this activity is furnished by the AMERICAN VETERANS-COMMITTEE which, in Manila, was thoroughly infiltrated in this manner. Other Communists and "pinkos" offer a minor problem, as do deserted or discharged American soldiers who have found an easy solution to many problems by joining the

Director, FBI.

12/2/46

HUKS. It is estimated that approximately 150 American soldiers are presently aligned with the HUKS.

A copy of this communication is being furnished for the information of the San Francisco Field Division inasmuch as that office is interested in activities of seamen couriers transporting Communist literature out of that port to the Far East in connection with the case entitled, "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE ARMED FORCES, Internal Security - C."

Enclosures - 2
cc: San Francisco (Encl.-1)
JSA:PB
100-4808

**HEARTY WELCOME TO OUR INDEPENDENCE;
RESOLUTELY WAGE THE FIGHT
AGAINST THE BELL BILL:
(Manifesto of the Communist Party of the Philippines)**

This memorable day, fourth of July, 1946, will go down in history as the day of independence of the Philippines. The Communist Party of the Philippines shares with the whole Filipino people their rejoicing and celebration of this significant occasion and declares its profound gratitude to the American people for recognizing the fundamental right to independence of the Philippines.

The attainment of independence from the folds of American domination is indeed a signal victory of the Filipino people and the colonial national liberation movement throughout the whole World. It would be wrong to presume that this victory has been achieved as a matter of gift from the American people. In truth, the attainment of independence is the long-desired fruit of hundreds of years of struggle,--the dream and aspirations of such great Filipinos as Lapulapu, Bonifacio, Rizal, Mabini, del Pilar, and others; the product of the arduous strivings of the revolutionary Katipunan of 1896 which endeavored to free this country from Spanish bondage, followed by numerous movements, sometimes ending in strikes, uprisings or revolts, even at such time when the United States has already taken over. It must also be said that it is the result of more than three years of unswerving struggle of the Filipino people against the Japanese invaders. In short, our independence is deservedly the fruit of our unceasing efforts and strivings, drenched in tears, blood, and countless lives of our people in the field of battle. It would be correct to say that without such sacrifices and struggles, the independence of the Philippines would not have been achieved.

But the Filipino people must understand one thing. The independence we shall have, although considered a great victory, is not the kind of independence for which Bonifacio and the Katipunan fought in that historic revolution of 1896. Neither is it the complete and absolute independence so long desired by the great majority of the Filipino people. The independence we shall have now, although very much better and a great improvement over the Commonwealth, is still an independence with strings attached to it,--there will still exist, even after July 4th, a large measure of American control in our internal affairs.

What are the indications that even after the proclamation of our independence on July 4th, a part of American power will still prevail in the Philippines?

1. Without any defined time limit, military, naval, and air bases will be retained here even after the declaration of our independence on the 4th of July.

History bears witness to the fact that no country which has attained its complete independence, harbors within its confines the armed forces of a foreign country. Traitor indeed to the freedom of his country is the man who would defy this truth. What would be the fate of an independent Philippines under the thumb of the armed forces of the United States stationed in her midst?

2. Acceptance of the Bell Act means acquiescence to the American American imperialist control of Philippine national economy. Why?

Because the Bell Act purports to restore the old order--the former state of economy that existed before the war. It must be noted that our economy before the war, in view of the fact that our country was then under America, is controlled by and adapted to the industrial needs of American capitalists and does not accord with the needs and interests of the Filipino people. Do we desire a repetition of our old economic situation which was one of the salient causes of our economic disintegration then?

In order to insure complete control of our economy by American imperialists even after the bestowal of independence, they have included in the provisions of the Bell Act the granting of equal rights to American citizens on par with the Filipinos and the pegging of our currency to the American dollar. And to coerce us into accepting the Bell Act, it was indicated that its rejection would entail withdrawal of rehabilitation help coming from the United States.

Where can we find a case of an independent country in whose boundaries dominates the armed forces of another foreign country? Where can we find an independent country where foreigners who have not even become citizens of that said country are given equal rights as its own citizens? Where can we find an independent country whose currency is tied down to that of a foreign country? Such state of affairs does not exist in America, Britain, France, Russia, China, Turkey, Switzerland, etc., which are independent countries. The Philippines will be the first case where-in such practice will prevail.

For this reason precisely, the Communist Party of the Philippines and other progressive organizations are staunchly and indignantly protesting against the Bell Act.

It is despairing to note that some of our countrymen, especially those whose economic interests are tied up with American capital and markets, are avidly pursuing a course of acceptance of the Bell Act. Through the leadership of President Manuel Roxas, they are actively persuading the whole people to accept the Bell Act.

This is the tremendous problem that confronts the Filipino nation after it attains its independence on the 4th of July.

Countrymen: We wish to reiterate that the independence we shall receive now is an immense victory. However, we also desire to call upon

you to continue our struggle to make this independence a full, complete, and absolute one. The Filipino people must resolutely carry on the determined struggle not only to attain independence politically but also economically. And to achieve our complete and absolute independence, we must:

1. Reject the Bell Act and in its place draw up a new trade agreement based on equality of rights of both the United States and the Philippines.

2. Demand the fight for the removal of permanent military, naval, and air bases of the United States here, and in its place draw up an agreement of mutual friendship and cooperation between the United States and the Philippines based on equality of category.

It is only the success of the steps mentioned above can we hope to develop our own industries and liquidate the present feudal relationships that exist in the countryside, thereby making the independence a genuine and complete one. Only then can we hope for the blessings of prosperity to dawn on our land.

This, in our opinion, should be the fundamental policy upon which our struggle for complete and absolute independence should be based.

LONG LIVE THE COMPLETE AND ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES!

DOWN WITH THE BELL ACT AND OTHER IMPERIALIST MEASURES!

Communist Party of the Philippines
National Committee
1384 Juan Luna, Manila

July 4, 1946

TRUE COPY:

SAC, New York

January 21, 1947

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

86190

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter, together with enclosures, entitled "Communism in the Far East; Internal Security - C," and dated December 2, 1946.

This letter, it will be noted, was forwarded by the Honolulu Field Division. It is, in turn, being made available to you, together with its enclosures, for your information and appropriate consideration in connection with the activities of the Communist Party, USA.

Attachments

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July 22, 1947

INVESTIGATION BASED ON HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 9
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PHILIPPINES
Session of June 6, 1946

1. the Communist Party in the Philippines aims at the ultimate overthrow of the existing system of the Philippine Government by force and violence;
2. the methods used by the Communist Party to attain this end are the "united front" - "transmission belt" organizations and the armed forces;
3. the activities of the Communist Party of the Philippines are directed by the Communist Party of the United States, which in turn is controlled basically by the Soviet Union.

WCS: mm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/2000 BY 6026 WLS

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 4³⁰ Pm
DATE 7-22-47
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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1 JUL 28 1947

Communist Party - Philippines

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
206 Dillingham Building
Honolulu 16, T. H.
July 22, 1947

Philippines - Internal Security - C

Director, FBI

Re: COMMUNISM IN THE FAR EAST
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Handley
W. J. ...
W. J. ...
W. J. ...
W. J. ...

Reference is made to my letter of December 2, 1946.

Information is now being received on a current basis relative to this subject from the 1135th Counter-Intelligence Corps Detachment, Philippines-Ryukyus Command, APO 707, Manila, P. I., and from Headquarters, Counter-Intelligence Corps, U. S. Army Forces in Korea, APO 236, Seoul, Korea. The areas covered by these reports include the Philippine Islands, North and South Korea, and occasionally Formosa, (Taiwan). It is to be noted that the information received is generally in summary form and the stress is apparently placed on overall trends rather than detailed information relative to subversive activities. For the purposes of this communication, geographical breakdown will be made and the information relative to the reported communist activities will be reported in the appropriate section. It is to be noted that information received relative to this subject does not include reports bearing on communism in the home islands of Japan. It is not known at this time whether this lack of information relative to communism within Japan proper is indicative of the fact that the communist activity there is limited, or is caused by the fact that Army authorities in that area do not distribute their reports relative to such activity.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

An almost constant series of skirmishes and minor clashes have occurred between the Hukbalahaps and various elements of the Philippine Army, the Military Police Command, and residents of outlying provinces. The war of attrition, being carried on by the government forces, has to date seriously checked the effectiveness and supply lines of the "Huks" who are now also known as the "Guerrilla Veterans Legion."

RECORDED

During the period from November 1, 1946, until the present, Philippine governmental forces have, with limited success, waged three major campaigns, Operations "Harvest," "Arayat," and "Nueva Ecija," against the "Huks" under "Supremo Luis Taruc" and his first assistant, ~~SERGIO CAYANAN~~, alias, "ELING."



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WELL

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During the time these operations were underway, TARUC was reported to have from four to six thousand men under his command, with three hundred American deserters included in this figure. The Hukbalahaps' strength, as reported above, is in the nature of an estimate, and it is to be noted that the largest group reported as having been engaged in combat was approximately one thousand men under the Hukbalahaps' leader named JOSE DELEON, alias, "Dimasalang." This battle occurred between the towns of Camajuan, San Antonio, and Panabingan, Zaragoza, on November 27, 1946, during "Operation Harvest," and resulted in the death of approximately one hundred "Huks" and twelve members of the Philippine Military Police Command.

The second campaign, "Arayat," was intended to be the all-out blow that would crush TARUC and his followers. Information had been received to the effect that as a result of "Operation Harvest," Huk forces had withdrawn to Central Luzon and had established their headquarters and principal camp on the slopes of Mt. Arayat. This campaign, which began on March 1, 1947, and terminated in mid-April, was to include combing of the areas at the base of Mt. Arayat as well as the Mountain itself. A force composed of sixteen companies of soldiers of the Philippine Military Police Command, and various auxiliary units, directed from the air by observation planes, canvassed the area around and on Mt. Arayat without effecting the capture of TARUC or engaging his followers in pitched battle. In spite of the failure of the primary objectives of this mission, the operation was partially successful in that the "Huk" concentration was dispersed and their operational groups were reduced to small squads ranging in number from five to twenty.

During the period immediately following the completion of this campaign, TARUC, in an effort to insure the continued loyalty and support of his followers, is reported on several occasions as having exhorted them to remain steadfast because aid from Soviet Russia was coming. Information was also received at this time that the "Huks" were receiving supplies from Russia which were being delivered to the Town of Masanga, Quezon by submarines. It was further reported that future deliveries to this group at Masanga, which was under the leadership of ALEGANDRO VIERNES, alias, "Commander Stalin," would include much needed arms and ammunition.

Another item of interest was a report credited to General GASTANADA, Philippine Military Police Command, and General SOLANDONI, Philippine Army, to the effect that a band of Chinese, all members of the 8th Route Army, under the leadership of one KO ENG WEI, had landed somewhere in the Ilocos region and had for their mission the assassination of President MANUEL ROXAS.

Philippine authorities are of the opinion that Hukbalahap leaders had prior knowledge of the attempt to assassinate President ROXAS in Manila on

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March 10, 1947. This estimate of Major ~~ERNESTO VILLAROMAN~~, Licab, Ecija, was based upon the fact that one ~~EXEQUIEL DeMALIWAT~~, alias, "Estrello," a former "Huk," was arrested on the afternoon of March 10, 1947, in Licab, for spreading rumors to the effect that the President had been killed. It is presumed that Major VILLAROMAN based his estimate on the fact that DeMALIWAT was spreading this story prior to the time that the news of the attempted assassination would be available through normal channels in Licab.

The most recent campaign of the Philippine Military Police Command to subdue the "Huks" was "Operation Nueva Ecija," which was directed against those elements of the "Huks" in that Province in the hope that they might be disbursed. This campaign was reported as a complete failure since the "Huks" managed to infiltrate the Military Police Command lines and remain in the territory supposedly combed during the operation.

The present strength of the "Huks" appears to be concentrated in the mountainous area of Bataan. Groups which were disbursed at Mt. Arayat were reportedly instructed to conceal their arms and proceed under the guise of peaceful citizens to Bataan where they would be reassembled and rearmed. At present, no information is available as to the number that have been able to successfully carry out this plan, although it has been reported that clashes between the "Huks" and the Military Police Command are on the increase in this area.

The military strength of the communist forces in the Philippines, as represented by the Hukbalahap troops under LUIS TARUC, appears to be concentrated in the outlying areas of the Islands; the intellectual center of the movement being located in and around Manila. It is believed that Communist Party literature and propaganda leaflets are flowing into that City through the medium of merchant seamen arriving from the United States. The propaganda received is disseminated from Manila to all of the outlying provinces where it serves as an educational guide for the indoctrination and development of the CP members in that area. Among the persons believed to be responsible for the importation of much of this communist material are ~~CHESTER C. BAKER~~, Seaman's Certificate of Identification #Z-321150-D-1, a known member of the CP, ~~MARK C. OWEN~~, Seamen's Certificate of Identification #Z-458165-D-1, a known member of the CP; ~~LAWRENCE PARKER~~, Seamen's Certificate of Identification #Z-512179, a CP suspect; ~~CLAUDE F. PAYNEY~~, Seamen's Certificate of Identification #Z-185055. All of these men are members of the crew of the SS GENERAL M. H. GORDON, and upon the arrival of this vessel in Manila on December 31, 1946, a total of nineteen different communist pamphlets were obtained from ~~MARK OWEN~~ by Philippine authorities.

Another individual prominent in the communist activity in the City of Manila is former director of the United Seamen's Service in

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b7c

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Manila, who recently assumed the position of Personnel Director with that same organization in Shanghai, China. [] a former member of the CP in New York, and a National Maritime Union patrolman in San Pedro, California, arrived in Manila in June, 1946, and became Executive Officer of the Manila Branch of the United Seamen's Service. Immediately after his arrival in the Islands, [] contacted GEORGE GUILMET, NMU organizer and CP member, and assisted him in a program of propaganda and union organizing. It was noted that [] initial activities in Manila were conducted in a highly discreet manner and that he was obviously attempting to stay in the background. During November, 1946, [] contacted LESLIE CARSON, another NMU organizer there and, likewise, a known CP member, and they canvassed the crew members of the various vessels that were in port at that time for donations to aid the cause of strikers engaged in the Manila City labor strike which was fomented and lead by the communist dominated Congress of Labor Organizations. b6 b7C

Among [] other activities has been the organizational drive in the recruitment of union members among employees of the ISTEMIAN STEAMSHIP LINE; attendance, in the company [] of the SS MARGARET FULLER, at a town hall meeting to hear an address by LUIS TARUC; and active participation in meetings of the Manila chapter of the American Veterans Committee, during the course of which he violently attacked the anti-Russia trend in the United States. It has further been reported [] made regular contacts with LeCOYT SEXTON, Marine Cooks and Stewards delegate aboard the SS GENERAL MEIGS and a known member of the Seamen's Branch of the CP. SEXTON and CHESTER C. BAKER, upon one occasion, attempted to deliver literature to [] at the United Seamen's Service Club in Manila, but they were prevented from accomplishing this through the intervention of Philippine authorities. b6 b7C

In addition to the various imported items of CP propaganda, there is published in Manila a magazine entitled, "Komunista," which is evidently the organ of the intellectual group of the "Partido Komunista sa Pilipinas," (CP of the Philippines). Attached as an enclosure to this letter is a translation of the pertinent portions from the May 1 issue of this magazine.

In addition to the activities of communist merchant seamen and native Filipino communists, there is a large foreign settlement composed in the main of people of Chinese and Russian ancestry. This group held May Day celebrations which feature the prominent display of the hammer and sickle to commemorate that holiday.

On May 4, 1947, the 36th anniversary of "Youth Day" was observed by Manila Chinese communists at the Chung Hua Ting, (China Hall). One of the events of this "Youth Day" program was a scheduled address by Chinese Consul

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General T. S. ~~SEEN~~ who spoke in behalf of the Nationalist Government in China. The same meeting was climaxed by speeches by various Chinese communist leaders in Manila, berating the Kuomintang and its Army. Another incident of interest in the Chinese community in Manila was the attempt by ~~GAN KA SIONG~~, who is described as one of thirty-two suspected communist agents in Manila, to solicit a member of the Kuomintang to join the CP.

The Philippine government is now conducting a congressional investigation of communism in the Philippine Islands which has been underway since April of this year. It is believed that the official report of this investigating committee will result in the indictment of the already outlawed CP in the Philippines as an agency of a foreign power. In this connection, Capt. FORREST A. HATFIELD, 401st Counter-Intelligence Corps Detachment, has advised the writer that his group requested that in the event the 1135th CIC Detachment in Manila secures copies of this report that a sufficient number thereof should be sent to his office in order that several copies might be available to this office.

Information has also been received that there is presently operating in the Philippine Islands an organization known as the "Russian Association of the Philippines," or "Rostep," under the leadership of one ~~JOSEPH TEPLITCHI~~. Officials of this concern are reported as carrying on rather extensive worldwide correspondence, and it was recently noted that one J. J. ~~UZENTSOFF~~ had been corresponding with ~~ANDRE GROMYKO~~, Russian delegate to the United Nations Organization. Detailed information relative to this organization is not currently available in this office and as such is received the Bureau will be made cognizant thereof.

As a final item of interest relative to communist activity in the Philippines, the introduction of Russian films was had in the Philippine Islands for the first time during the month of May, 1947. It is reported that the distribution of the Russian movies in the Philippines was handled by the ~~DEL CORRO FILM EXCHANGE~~ by arrangement with ~~ARTKINO PICTURES, INC.~~, New York City. Among the motion pictures currently showing in Manila are the "Fall of Berlin," "The Battle for Moscow," "Golden Slipper," and the "Leningrad Music Hall."

KOREA

The situation in Korea is considered highly critical because of the friction developing between the various elements of the United States and Soviet Russia armies stationed along the border zone between North and South Korea. The major item of interest in this area was the meeting of the joint Soviet-American Commission which opened formally on May 21, 1947. Considerable concern had been felt because of the anti-trusteeship stand taken by Dr. ~~SYN GMAN~~ ~~RHEE~~, leader of the Korean Rightest organizations, who until the very last

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minute had refused to sanction participation by any Rightist groups in the discussions. However, Dr. RHEE has apparently modified his original stand somewhat, and Korean sources state that although there is a notable presence of bickering over small unimportant items between the United States and Soviet delegations, that Russia apparently is desirous of a quick conference for the settlement of the major issues for the establishing of the Korean Provincial Government.

Several reports have been received which reflect that in Northern Korea intensified emphasis is being placed upon the training and development of Soviet agents who could be sent into the U. S. zone for the purposes of espionage, sabotage and assassination duties. A report of unknown reliability states that the Soviets have established the Pyongyang Hak Won, (Espionage Training Institute), in the areas of Chinwee Ri, Chinnampo and Pyongyang Namdo. It is reported that this institute was established in October, 1945, and three groups totalling approximately two thousand have been graduated from this school to date.

Another incident of Soviet espionage in the U. S. zone in Southern Korea concerned the apprehension of one [redacted]. Upon apprehension [redacted] stated that he had been [redacted]

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[redacted] the apprehended Northern Korea [redacted]
is now being [redacted]

b7D

In connection with the infiltration tactics described above, Capt. FORREST HATFIELD, 401st CIC Detachment, has recently confidentially advised that the U. S. is now currently utilizing these tactics in North Korea. Capt. HATFIELD

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cited a recent incident wherein a team of fifteen CIC agents were sent direct to North Korea from Washington, D. C. This team of fifteen agents reportedly had an espionage mission in the Russian zone similar to that of the apprehended North Korean agent mentioned above. Capt. HATFIELD advised that the U. S. mission met with little or no success in Korea and the most recent information available to him indicates that of the original group of fifteen that entered the Russian zone, only eight returned and of the group that failed to return three or four were known to have been killed by the Russians.

Information available indicates that the Soviet government in North Korea has already instituted a policy of making this area economically subservient to the Soviet Union, and under the guise of the so-called "Peoples Committee Government," they have established a government to supplant the Peoples Interim Government. It is reported that the "Peoples Committee Government" is under the control of a closely knit Soviet-Korean power group and the decisions of this group are reportedly published as emanating from the desires of the duly elected representatives to that body. There is established under the Peoples Committee Government a Department of Internal Security which has jurisdiction over such activities as the railroad police, civil police, and various guard units along the border and along certain vital government factories and installations. It is noted that prominently featured as emblems on the uniforms of these members of the Department of Internal Security, mentioned above, are the Soviet hammer and sickle.

Set forth below is a list of organizations which have been described as the most important of the Leftist organizations in Korea:

ENGLISH

Democratic Peoples Front
South Korea Labor Party
All Korea Council of Labor Unions

National League of Farmers
South Korea Women's Democratic Union
Korean Democratic Youth Alliance
Korean League of Cultural Associations
Central League of Korean Cooperatives

Central Peoples Committee
Korean Peoples Revolutionary Party
Chun Do Kyo Young Friends Party
League of Conscripted Workers

KOREAN

MIN CHU SHUI UI MIN CHOK CHUN SUN
NAM CHOSUN NO DONG DANG
CHOSUN NO DONG CHO HAP CHUN KUK
PYUNG UI WHEI
CHUN KUK NONG MIN CHONG YON MAING
NAM CHOSUN MIN CHU YUH SONG DONG MAING
CHOSUN MIN CHU CHONG NYUN DONG MAING
CHOSUN MOON HWA DAN CHO CHONG YUN MAING
CHOSUN HYUP DONG CHO HAP CHOONG ANG
YUN MAING
CHOONG ANG IN MIN UI WONG WHEI
CHOSUN MIN CHOK HYUK MYUNG DANG
CHUN DO KYO CHUNG U DANG
DONG CHING SA DONG MAING

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ENGLISH

League of the Unemployed Relief Society
for the Anti-Japanese
Korean Peoples Relief Association
(Society)
Joint Committee for Fighting Against
Fascism
Korean-Russo Cultural Society
Korean Chinese Doctors' Association
Korean Pharmacists Society
Home Liaison Committee of The League
of Korean Residents in Japan
Laboring Peoples Party
Social Democratic Party
All Korean Confucian's League
Democratic Christians Association

KOREAN

BAN IL UN DONG CHA KU WON WHEI
CHOSUN IN MIN WON HO WHEI
BAN PASSYO KONG DONG TOO CHANG UI WON
WHEI
CHO SO MOON HWA HYOP WHEI
CHOSUN UI SA WHEI
CHOSUN YAK CHE SA WHEI
SHAI IL CHOSUN IN YUN MAING KUN DUK
YUL NAK UI WON WHEI
KUN NO IN MIN DANG
SAH HWAI MIN JOO DANG
CHUN KOOK YOO KYO YUN MAING
KI TOK KYO MIN JOO DONG MAING

FORMOSA
(Taiwan)

The only information relative to communist activity on Formosa is an estimate of approximately 2,000 communists there who reportedly are active in distributing leaflets, pamphlets and propagandizing on behalf of the Chinese communist government and claiming that the communist forces were winning the war in China.

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As was mentioned previously in this communication, much of the data set forth herein is general in nature with the emphasis apparently placed on the overall trends rather than on specific instances of subversive activities.

In view of the foregoing, Bureau instructions are requested as to whether information similar to that contained in this letter should be forwarded or whether this practice should be discontinued.

A copy of this letter is being designated for the San Francisco Office in view of the fact that some of the individuals mentioned herein, particularly the merchant seamen active in the vicinity of Manila are also

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active in the area covered by the San Francisco Office.

Very truly yours,


JAMES D. GOSS, SAC

Encl. 1

cc - San Francisco (Encl. 1)

WFD:lmd
100-4808

TRANSLATED FROM:
"KOMUNISTA" MAGAZINE
DATED 1 MAY 1947

EDITORIAL

LET US FACE THE TRUMAN CHALLENGE

The "Truman Doctrine" of combatting the spread of Communism is a challenge to the democratic movement the world over. The fight against Communism is made under the veil of "supposedly aiding the anti-Fascist governments in Greece, Turkey, China, Philippines, etc." This is a trick of the imperialists. The economic and military help extended to Greece and Turkey and other countries of the world clearly is objectionable, for the following reasons:

First; "(It is) interference with the internal government of other nations." Second: "The interference is under the pretense that it is only the countries which suffered during the war. Third: "interference in the economic and military affairs of other nations is a trick of imperialists in their own countries, and in other weak nations of the world." Fourth; "(It is intended) to impart vigor to the imperialists in their respective countries and to the reactionaries of other countries all over the world." Fifth; "The alleged help extended to Greece and Turkey is a direct fight against the humanity of the Soviet citizens, and a challenge to the democratic movement in the world, especially to the democratic movement in Europe, which is very near the center of interference." Sixth; "(It is) a step towards the establishment of Fascism in the imperialist countries and dissemination of its propaganda in order to avoid the impending crisis in the midst of capitalist prosperity or "crisis of over production."

What is the truth of this in the Philippines? The example is very clear: When Truman & Co. played their guitar of "fight against Communism," is it not true, that their sweet potato followers danced? Those slaves hold to the belief that only the American imperialist can help them in their national rehabilitation.

Is it not true, that as soon as our Congressmen heard about the "Truman Doctrine," they immediately formed an "Investigation Committee" in order to investigate the alleged spread of Communism in the Philippines. Is it not true that the "anti-democratic" movement became enthusiastic under the veil of the "anti-Communism issue?" Now they are persistent in pointing out that the Huks, CLO, PKM, and other progressive-democratic organizations are Communist movements, in order that, as much as possible, those national movements may be suppressed, so as not to obstruct the fraudulent schemes of American imperialists and of other nationals who are helping them now.

They resort to every means in the attempt to crush the Communist Party because they believe that they (the Communists) are fanatics and

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DATED 1 MAY 1947 (CON'T)

leaders in defending labor, in progressive movements and in other anti-imperialist movements. Once the Party is crushed, it will be easy for them to crush Labor Unions, tenant groups, and other democratic movements.

What are the purposes of all this? First, it is a threat. Second, it is to suppress any democratic movement in the Philippines, to the glory of the reactionaries and foreign imperialists. Third, it is to maintain their fraudulent scheme, so that the weight of poverty may be placed on the shoulders of the suffering masses who do not receive justice.

Will that challenge of the reactionary and imperialist be ignored? No. We need to face this fight. The fight between reactionary and progressive; the fight between "anti-Communism and defense of new Democracy" should be faced by all progressive elements and the pro-independence fighters against imperialism. This is a challenge to the whole labor and progressive movement.

The RKP of Manila-Rizal is not in favor of keeping silent with folded arms in the face of the present situation. We should treble our strength for the success of democracy in our country, against the impending threat of the power of Fascism in the Philippines, which is led by American imperialists under guise of help extended to the present administration.

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COMMUNISM IS THE ONLY SALVATION OF MANKIND

Written by MARIANO P. ~~BALGOS~~
Secretary of PKP Manila-Rizal

I have read in the widely circulated newspaper ~~BAGONG BUHAY~~, edition of 21 April 1947, the article written by Dr. JOSE V. ~~CAJUCOM~~ entitled, "Some Ways to Suppress Communism." This has attracted my attention, since the intention of the long treatise of the Doctor, is to poison the mind of the nation with regard to the greatness of Communism.

At the beginning of Dr. ~~CAJUCOM~~'s article he has already agreed that "the primordial aim of the doctrine of Communism, launched by KARL MARX, its founder and first propagandist, is to elevate the laboring class from the status of slaves of the powerful landlords and rich aristocracy." Is this bad? Therefore, according to history, Communism cannot be suppressed in any capitalist country, because under their (the landlords) control, the laboring class, and also the intellectuals, professional men

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and middle-class people, are all slaves who need prosperity and freedom.

The meaning of Socialism is not yet clear in the mind of Dr. CAJUCOM. It appears that he favors Socialism, but is against Communism, and he wants this latter to be compared to the Nazism of Hitler and the Fascism of Mussolini and Franco. To clarify this matter, I am happy to state that there are two kinds of Socialism:

First, Marxist Socialism or scientific Socialism. This is the first step to Communism. So, the belief of Dr. CAJUCOM that there is Communist government in Soviet Russia now is wrong, for the truth is that it is a Socialist government. Dr. CAJUCOM himself confirms the fact that the laboring class has achieved great progress there. A Capitalist or landlord class does not exist there now, so fraudulent schemes and the enslavement of men by man has been stopped.

The power of labor is the power of 190,000,000 Soviet citizens, not of 18,000,000 Communist only, or of JOSEF STALIN, who has been branded Dictator. Why? Because the national election in Soviet Russia is more than Democratic, if we compare it with the national elections in the capitalist countries. There are no capitalist or landlord candidates to buy ballots. Anyone who is of age and a qualified elector has the right to become a candidate, whether he be laborer, intellectual, professional man or soldier, male or female. Elections there are peaceful and orderly, because there is no threat and intimidation, use of force or bribery, unlike what usually happens in the capitalist countries. Although the Communist leads in the government of the workers, it is not due to the dictatorship of JOSEF STALIN, but due to sincerity, diligence and talent of the Communist under the sponsorship of united Socialists.

Second, the Utopian or visionary Socialism which failed in England during the time of RAMSEY McDONALD was crushed by the Nazism of Hitler, by the Fascism of Mussolini, and is on the way to being crushed by Franco in Spain. Those dreaming about Socialism, under the powerful Capitalist regime, are sure to fail, according to history.

Now, may I ask Dr. CAJUCOM this: Which class of Socialism do you favor? If you favor Marxist socialism or scientific socialism, you are not an enemy of Communism, because this is the first step to Communism. But, if you favor the Utopian or visionary Socialism, I pity you because you will be among those to be despised by mankind, just as Hitler and Mussolini were despised and crushed, and just as Franco and other pro-Fascists of the world will surely fall.

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The "Four Freedoms," the principles enunciated by the late president ROOSEVELT of America, are pretenses only, and are not followed strictly in the so-called democratic countries. But in Soviet Russia, this what really happens:

1. Freedom of religion: Religious tolerance is enjoyed by the citizens. As a matter of fact until now the most common religion of the Soviet citizen is the old Orthodox religion. It is true that scientists there, like the Communists and other, as you said, are Atheists. There are Atheists in all parts of the world. This is their right, it falls under the freedom of thought.

2. Freedom from want: There are no hungry people now in Soviet Russia, although war has destroyed their industries and other means of livelihood. There are no unemployed there, because the Constitution of Soviet Russia guarantees the right of man to work in order to live. It is different in America, which is recognized to be the leading industrial country in the world, where the number unemployed reached 18 million. Unemployment is a grave problem also in other capitalist countries.

3. Freedom from fear: Since the establishment of the power of labor in Soviet Russia, there is no more fear in the minds of its citizens. Why? Because capitalists and landlords who formerly mistreated their laborers and tenants have disappeared. There are no more strikes to be handled by force of arms, as happens in capitalist countries. The laborers, intellectuals, and professionals are contented, because their salaries or wages are sufficient to provide the necessities of life.

The "purgings" or eliminations by the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in Soviet Russia, between 1925 and 1930, cannot be called intimidation. They eliminated the so called Trotsky Party, because it sabotaged the plans of the laborers' and in order to promote Socialism for the welfare of the 190 million Soviet citizens. To a sincere and great Party which is responsible to the nation; it is part of its duty to cleanse its sphere of action for the sake of strength and honor in the eyes of watching mankind. It is right and proper to eliminate some, that lives and prosperity of the 190 million citizens of Russia be preserved.

The belief of Dr. CAJUCOM that the "kulaks" in Soviet Russia have been so handled with force as to cause their disappearance, is erroneous. His statement that the "kulaks" are like the Illocanos who migrated, is also wrong. The truth is this: The "Kulaks" were those people who lived on the farms. When the power of labor triumphed in 1917, the government did not confiscate their land. They freely tilled their soil, with their own labor and at their own expense. They were not bothered by the Soviet Government.

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But on the other hand, the Communists have confiscated and appropriated the big tracts of land of the Czar and other aristocrats. On this land, the Soviet Government has organized "collection farming" or united farming. All tenants who engage in the united farming, have their own homes and yards, schoolhouses, playgrounds and children's nurseries, radios, electricity, farm machines, etc. When the time for division of crops, which are the fruits of their labors comes, it affords prosperity to every family. This prosperity has been enjoyed by the "kulaks" who own parcels of land.

The "kulaks" were attracted and persuaded by this good plan of the Soviet government to promote united farming. They voluntarily joined the good scheme of united farming. This is the reason why the "kulaks" disappeared, not due to force or abuse, but due to a superior system which was shown to them by the Soviet government.

4. Freedom of Speech: In Soviet Russia there is freedom of speech. In the fields, the factories, the Schools, and the societies or scientists, people think freely and try to solve the problems of life, both social and political. Each Soviet citizen is free to criticize any government official whenever he sees something to criticize, unlike in capitalistic countries, where criticism ends in enmity, jealousy and sectionalism. All mistakes committed by government officials in Soviet Russia, as well as mistakes committed in labor circles, are being straightened out, and in this way, the operation of the government and of Socialist groups is being improved.

That is why, in Soviet Russia, the minds of the citizens are improving gradually. They follow the government, not because of fear of the so-called Dictator Stalin, but because they know that the Soviet government, based on Socialism is right. It is different in capitalist countries, which call themselves democratic - there the majority of citizens are asked to follow through intimidation and the use of armed might.

If Dr. CAJUCOM is pro-democracy and pro-freedom, why did he courageously suggest to Pres. ROXAS and to the Government, that the spread of Communism be prohibited, and make the Communist Party of the Philippines the political party of labor, unlawful. Do you want to establish Utopian Socialism or Fascism in our own country?

The aims of the Communist Party of the Philippines, in accordance with the present situation in the Philippines, are the following:

1. To secure real independence for the Filipino nation.
2. To cause the nation to realize the meaning of democracy.

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3. To raise the standard of living of laborers, teachers, employees, policemen and army personnel and to better conditions in the factories.
4. To solve the agrarian problem, through 70/30 crop sharing basis, and through division of land among present tenants.
5. To promote the industrialization of our country, freed from the domination of American Imperialism. To encourage Filipino capital.

If Dr. CAJUCOM is against the foregoing platform of the Communist Party of the Philippines, what kind of a platform does he favor? Does he desire the principles of the aristocrats, imperialists or Fascists?

According to history, no Communist has enriched himself, contrary to what Dr. CAJUCOM contends. See and investigate our menas of livelihood. We are serving in the labor movement and in the national movement, keeping in our hearts the spirit of sacrifice until we succeed in fulfilling the desires of the nation for prosperity and independence.

Investigate our past. The communists do not stop in their movement. During the last war, they helped and led various guerrilla units. There are no puppets or collaborators. The Japanese militarists even killed our great heroes - CRISANTO EVANGELISTA, VITALIANO MANANSALA, AGAPITO DEL ROSARIO, and others. They preferred death rather than surrender to the enemy.

During peace-time, they never stop but led in any labor or national movement for the sake of democracy, prosperity and the independence of the Filipino nation.

These are the characteristics of the Communists.

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES! JOIN THE PKP!!

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 6, 1947

FROM : SAC, Honolulu

83532

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM IN THE FAR EAST
INTERNAL SECURITY - C*Communist Party - Philippines*

Reference is made to my letters of July 22 and July 31, last, captioned as above. This is to advise that the 401st Counter-Intelligence Corps Detachment, AGFPAC, Honolulu, T. H., has made available to this office a copy of, "Supplement B to 1135th Staff Study on Communism in the Philippines." This supplement, dated June 1, 1947, contains considerable information relative to the activity of the Communist Party of the Philippines as reported by the 1135th CIC Detachment, Philippines-Ryukyus Command, APO 707, Manila, P. I. Photostatic copies, in duplicate, are being forwarded for the information of the Bureau, as well as one photostatic copy for the information of the San Francisco Office.

Your attention is directed to the last four pages of the above-mentioned photostat which purports to be an encoded letter to, "Comrade ANNE L. STRONG," from, "I. C. POLITBURO (1)." Capt. FORREST A. HATFIELD, 401st CIC Detachment, has advised that he does not know the system employed by the 1135th CIC Detachment in breaking the supposedly encoded letter to ANNE L. STRONG. He stated that in response to a radiogram which he sent to the CIC Detachment in Manila, he was advised that the person listed as ANNE L. STRONG was believed to be ANNA LOUISE STRONG, well-known CP propagandist from California. HATFIELD also stated that the CHUA F. PAN mentioned in the encoded letter could not be identified by the CIC agents in Manila, but it had been ascertained that the address was that of the CHING FAT BANK which was a known CP drop in Hongkong, China.

Information was also received through the 1135th CIC Detachment in Manila that British Intelligence authorities had no information as to the current activities of ANNA LOUISE STRONG other than the fact that she had been writing communist propaganda for the "Allied Labor News" from Yenan, China for the past six months.

Capt. HATFIELD also advised that in response to a request which he sent to the 1135th CIC Detachment, additional information relative to this encoded document would be forwarded to him in approximately three weeks. Upon receipt of this data, the Bureau and San Francisco will be advised of the information obtained.

Enc. 2

cc - San Francisco (Encl. 1)

WFD:lmf

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P. J. P.

27
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cc - Mr. F. J. ...

SAC, San Francisco

July 22, 1947

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES
Internal Security - C

63533

RECORDED 64-200-237-65

Reference is made to your letter to the Bureau dated June 9, 1947, captioned as above. The Bureau is interested in information as described in referenced letter.

It is suggested that [redacted] be discreetly encouraged to continue to supply such information to Special Agent F. A. Boguñay on a personal basis. However, it should be so handled as not to cause any embarrassment to the Bureau.

b7D

V.

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FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 9, 1947

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

63534

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES
19.158 INTERNAL SECURITY - C *ll. 2.4*

Philippine Islands - 27, Dec. 1914
Philippine Islands - 28, Dec. 1914

3-46 Approximately four months ago, Special Agent E. A. BOGUSLAV was in receipt of a letter from [redacted] offering to send him information regarding Communist, Spanish Falange, and Nazi activities in the Philippine Islands. In his letter he advised that some of the information which comes to his attention cannot be [redacted]

He felt that this information should be brought to the attention of some interested United States government agency, excepting the CIC, for which he has very little regard.

Special Agent BOGUSLAV suggested to him that he send any information he might have to him personally and that he, Agent BOGUSLAV, would see that it reached the proper authorities.

~~DEFERRED~~ ~~THIS~~ ~~DATE~~

On June 5, 1947, Special Agent BOGUSLAV received the enclosed report from [redacted] This report, dated May 22, 1947, was prepared by a Congressional Committee of the House of Representatives of the Philippine Congress and submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This report endeavors to show: (1) that the Communist Party in the Philippines aims at the ultimate overthrow of the existing system of the Philippine Government by force and violence; (2) the two-pronged methods used by the Communist Party to attain that end, namely, by use of "united front" and "transmission belt" organizations, and by the Armed Forces; (3) that the activities of the Communist Party of the Philippines are directed and controlled by the Communist Party of the United States, and that the Communist Party of the United States is controlled by the Communist International, which is in turn controlled by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This report also embodies the Committee's recommendations as to the inadvisability of seating some of the "elected" congressmen for violation of election laws and the suspicious circumstances under which these congressmen were elected. 0-22

It is to be noted that [redacted] advised in his letter that he does not expect nor does he desire to receive any remuneration for any information which he might furnish.

The Bureau is requested to advise this office whether it is interested in information of this type and whether [redacted] is to be encouraged to continue to supply such information to Special Agent S. A. BOCUSLAV personally.

A photostatic copy of the above-mentioned report is being retained in the files of this office.

EAB/jo
100-26375
Encl.-1

75247 Fran.
lett. San
lett & encl to A.G.
WCS

PERS. FILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 20, 1947

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

100-237-23

On June 19, 1947, [redacted]

[redacted] New York City, called at the Washington Field Office and stated that he had some information which he would like to make available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] explained that he was with the [redacted]

[redacted] U. S. Army, from December, 1945, to May, 1946. He held the rank of Sergeant and he was assigned to Manila, Philippine Islands. While there his duties consisted of investigating Communist activity in the islands. As a result of this he secured some information which he thinks may be of value to the Bureau.

[redacted] stated that as a result of his activities, one or two of the persons whom he investigated became very enraged at him and if they should ever come to the United States, he would not be surprised if they made some effort to do him injury. [redacted] reported that an individual, whose name at that time he recalled as being ANDREW J. HIGGINS, had recently contacted him in New York City. He said that HIGGINS claimed to be a member of the U. S. Army CIC and that he asked him various questions concerning his knowledge of Communist activities in the Philippine Islands. [redacted] related that since all of the information he had obtained as a result of his investigations was included in the CIC files, he became suspicious of HIGGINS and wanted to know if the FBI had any record concerning him. It was suggested to [redacted] at this time that he inquire at the CIC Office in New York City concerning HIGGINS and he said he would do so.

Under date of June 23, 1947, [redacted] wrote a letter to the Washington Field Office in which he stated, "In line with our recent conversation, the name of Andrew Higgins, which I gave you, is incorrect. The name should be Francis J. Connolly, and the gentleman is 100% all right." It will be noted here that there is no record concerning FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY in the Washington Field Office.

The following is information which [redacted] furnished concerning Communist activities in the Philippine Islands.

HELEN BUTENKO was a White Russian and her family was reported to be of the nobility of Russia. The family travelled from Russia to Shanghai and then took up residence in the Philippines. [redacted] was of the opinion that HELEN was probably a prostitute before the war. When

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Letter to Dept
10-31-47 JH:ROH

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WRW:BJA

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EX-67

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100-237-23

the Japanese captured the Philippine Islands, they reduced her to poverty. Her war record was excellent and she risked her life in carrying food to American prisoners. After the war, however, she was not rewarded for her work. She was very friendly with many of the Americans in the Philippines. Following the war she drifted toward Communism. She became friendly with VACINTE LAVA and his brother, JESUS LAVA, who [] were two of the leading Communists in the Philippines. Suddenly HELEN came into possession of quite a bit of money. She opened a night club called "THE BLUE ELEPHANT" with three other women; namely, TANYA PROPOCOFF (PH), VERA COHENT, who is not important in connection with this information furnished [] and a woman whose first name was HELEN and whose last name MOSLER could not recall. These four women bought the club from a Hungarian and his wife. The source of their funds was not known. After the war, HELEN BUTENKO was definitely a prostitute. She lived with a widow who, in turn, lived with VICTOR BOROBOSKY, described [] as a bum and a Communist.

b7D

BUTENKO applied for a United States visa from the office of the CIC. When she came in to file the application she was drunk and very slovenly dressed. [] threatened to have her deported unless she corroborated information concerning herself and her known contacts. BUTENKO, however, would not say where she had secured her money used in purchasing the Blue Elephant Night Club and she denied knowing either of the LAVA brothers or BOROBOSKY. She admitted that she knew one, ISADORE TEPLETCHI, a Russian. Her visa application was denied. She later made a remark [] that she would like very much to slit [] throat.

b7D

An individual whose name was either GNIREA ALEXANDER or ALEXANDER GNIREA (who will hereinafter be referred to as ALEXANDER) was believed by [] to have been sent to the Philippines by the Russians. ALEXANDER was said to have joined an American Engineer Detachment in Germany as a stowaway, allegedly to escape the Russians. According to ALEXANDER's story, he travelled to Marseilles and then to the Philippines aboard the SS Brazil. In the Philippines he lived with a Russian who was Communistically inclined. He then secured a job at a signal depot. Later he worked at a hospital repairing radio equipment, etc., and became quite close to the Colonel in charge of the hospital. Shortly thereafter he became uninterested in his work and very slipshod in the performance of his duties and he was fired. He thereupon took up residence with a girl who owned a bar and whose name was ELIZABETH DENICOLEAN de LAY, known as BETTY. She was a Russian girl with blond hair and quite short in stature. An informant [] became acquainted with ALEXANDER and stated that to him ALEXANDER appeared to be rabidly Communistic. At one time when two known Russian couriers passed through the Philippine Islands, ISADORE TEPLETCHI, who was mentioned above, contacted them and then got in touch with BETTY de LAY, the girl with whom ALEXANDER lived. [] advised that CIC knew

b7D

WFO 100-

that money was going to the Communists in the Philippine Islands and that it was coming from the United States through Hong Kong, China. This information was furnished by confidential informants.

To check this information [redacted] send some money out of the Philippines. [redacted]

[redacted] did not know the outcome of this British Intelligence investigation. [redacted]

b7D

said that he is unable to name some of his confidential informants in the Philippine Islands. However, he said that two Filipinos are very trustworthy and valuable in assisting in the investigation of Communist activities there; one is [redacted] and the other is [redacted]

[redacted] the Philippine Islands are ripe at the present time for Communist leadership, but to his knowledge no one came there to take over this leadership unless it was [redacted]

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau. No further interviews [redacted] are contemplated and no investigation will be conducted by the Washington Field Office.

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WRW:BJA

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: October 31, 1947

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
515 22nd Street, Northwest, Room 301
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

366952
DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 JG/STG
ON 1-22-78

A confidential source, the reliability of which is unknown, recently furnished the Bureau with information concerning alleged Communist activities in the Philippine Islands. For your information, a resume of this information is being set forth below. It should be noted that all facts contained therein are attributable to this source.

Helen Butenko was a White Russian and her family was reported to be of the nobility of Russia. Upon leaving Russia the family travelled to Shanghai and later took up residence in the Philippine Islands. Helen Butenko was believed to have been a prostitute before the war. It is reported that when the Japanese captured the Philippine Islands they reduced her to poverty. Her war record, according to this source, was excellent and she risked her life in carrying food to American prisoners. After the war, however, she was not rewarded for her work and she seemed to drift gradually toward Communism. She was very friendly with many of the Americans in the Philippines. Following the war she became friendly with Vacinte Lava and his brother, Jesus Lava, who were two of the leading Communists in the Philippines.

Quite suddenly, Helen Butenko came into the possession of quite a bit of money. She opened a night club called "The Blue Elephant" with three other women, namely, Tanya Propocoff (phonetic), Vera Cohent, and one whose first name was Helen, but whose last name was unknown. These four women bought the club from a Hungarian and his wife. The source of their funds was not known. After the war, Helen Butenko was very definitely a prostitute. She lived with a widow who in turn lived with Victor Borobsky, described as a Communist.

Butenko applied for a United States visa, and at the time of the application she was questioned concerning her known contacts and the source of her money. She would not state where she had secured the money used in

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WHV:IGS

1947

purchasing the Blue Elephant and denied knowing either of the Lava brothers or Borobsky. She did admit, however, that she knew one Isadore Tepletski, a Russian. Her visa application was denied.

The informant advised further that an individual whose name was either Gnirea Alexander or Alexander Gnirea (who will hereafter be referred to as Alexander) was believed to have been sent to the Philippines by the Russians. Alexander was said to have joined an American Engineer Detachment in Germany as a stowaway, allegedly to escape the Russians. According to Alexander's story, he travelled to Marseilles and then to the Philippines aboard the SS Brazil. In the Philippines he lived with a Russian who was Communistically inclined. He secured a job at a signal depot and later worked at a hospital repairing radio equipment, et cetera, and is reported to have become quite close to the Colonel in charge of the hospital.

According to the informant, shortly thereafter, Alexander became uninterested in his work and very slipshod in the performance of his duties and he was fired. Thereupon he took up residence with a girl who owned a bar and whose name was Elizabeth DeNicolean de Lay, known as Betty. She was described as a Russian girl with blond hair and quite short in stature. The informant was advised by another source that Alexander appeared to be rabidly Communistic. It was stated that at one time when two known Russian couriers passed through the Philippine Islands, Isadore Tepletski, mentioned above, contacted them and then got in touch with Betty de Lay, the girl with whom Alexander lived.

The informant further advised that an informant of his stated that CIC knew that money was going to the Communists in the Philippine Islands and that it was coming from the United States through Hong Kong, China. In an effort to check this money transaction it was stated that money was sent out of the Philippines which was accomplished by [redacted]

[redacted]
the outcome of the British Intelligence investigation was not known. It was reported that [redacted]

b7D

It was reported [redacted] that the Philippine Islands are "ripe" at the present time for Communist leadership, but to his knowledge no one came there to take over this leadership unless it was Alexander.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 7, 1947

Philippe L. J. Hagen

The attached was sent
to the Director by Congress-
man Harold C. Hagen.

Attachment

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Carson ☐
Mr. Egan ☐
Mr. Gurnea ☐
Mr. Harbo ☐
Mr. Hendon ☐
Mr. Jones ☐
Mr. Pennington ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Nease ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

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EX-64

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SEP 13 1947

The subject of the article by Mr. Reeves
could have been well-named COMMUNISM
in the Philippines.

(Not printed at Government expense)



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

The Philippines—Land of Opportunity

Dr. Jose P. Laurel, of the Philippines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HAROLD C. HAGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 27, 1947

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from P. W. Reeves, who served as Director of Personnel, Engineer Service, of the War Department in the Philippines, during the year 1946.

His letter so dramatically expresses his own observations and views and describes the conditions in the Philippines as he saw them that I feel it would be of interest to my colleagues and the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

His letter follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1947.

HON. HAROLD C. HAGEN,

Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have your request that I incorporate in a letter certain facts gathered by me, as well as observations I made, during my stay in the Philippines from April 1946 until March 1947. I am very glad to comply because I believe the information obtained will be of interest to you.

The seeds of communism being sown all over the world also are being sown in the Philippines. The same subversive groups are in Manila and the Philippines just as they are in China, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, France, Germany, Italy, and some parts of South America. General MacArthur has been able to stop the advance of communism in Japan, but the followers of Marx and Stalin have a foothold in Korea. The Huks are the greatest menace to the Philippines today! The Huks are better known as Hukbalahaps, a militant rebel organization which was first organized in Central Luzon. Labor leaders came to Manila from China and organized the tenants (peasants) into units. These labor groups are being schooled in communistic theories, and they are being taught military discipline. They are taught to hate all forms of capitalism. These Huks are anti-American and at their meetings they denounce the United States and praise Russia. It is an undisputed fact that the Huks in the Philippines are linked with the 'Reds' of China. The Huks are all supplied with arms and ammunition. Their objective is the overthrow of the Philippine Government.

During the past few months the government of the Philippines, with the aid of Philippine Army intelligence officers, conducted an investigation of the Huks and their activities. A connection between the Huks of the Philippines and Moscow was definitely established. The Philippine Army disclosed that documentary proof was found showing conclusively that the Huks of the Philippines have as their leaders well-known Communists, who receive their instructions from Moscow.

At meeting places where the Huks assembled, communistic literature, pamphlets, and so forth, were found in great quantities. In all of the meeting places of the Huks hammer and sickle flags were found. Captured Huks and others who have surrendered admitted that the Huks were taught the principles and teachings of Lenin. They were taught to organize and spread their ideology. They were taught that the solution of their ills, poverty, and hardships is the overthrow of the Philippine Government and the establishment of a Communist dictatorship. What I am telling you can be verified by reference to investigations made and reports filed by the Philippine Government since President Roxas assumed the office of president. Congressman Villareal headed the committee which conducted the investigation and made the report. The investigation and filing of the report consumed almost one year, and the report was released in Manila the 24th of May 1947.

Unlike the Communists in America, the Huks in the Philippines do not hesitate to resort to armed violence. Luis Taruc, the Huk leader, has publicly announced that he will very soon issue orders from Malacanang Palace in Manila. The Huks permit no opposition. The Huks have a meeting and then make unreasonable demands upon the landowners for money, rice, food, etc. If their demand is denied they murder the landowner and burn his home. Out in the provinces I saw many houses which had been burned or blown to bits by the Huks. In Manila I read daily accounts of brutal murders committed by Huks. In July 1946, Rev. Father Limlingan addressed a group of Huks and urged them to cease their lawless activities. The night following the afternoon on which this priest addressed the Huks, he was murdered. Yes; this priest was murdered in such a way that would cause the caveman to bow his head in shame. Four carabacs were tied to the priest—one carabao to each arm and one to each leg, and the carabacs were driven away in four directions, thus

tearing the body of the priest into four parts. This happened 50 miles from Manila in July 1946.

The peasants (tenants) formerly received 40 percent of all they produced. An increase to 50 percent was granted. President Roxas granted another increase to 60 percent, and then another increase to 70 percent. The Huks have demanded 80 percent of all they produce. Their objective is to get 100 percent of everything they produce—leaving nothing for the owners of the land (the taxpayers). The uprisings in the provinces have increased, and thus more followers for the Huk army are made. The Huks started out with a small organization in Central Luzon. Their followers are now scattered and rapidly increasing. In many of the provinces, I recently read a statement from Gov. Angeles David of the province of Pampanga. Governor David charged the Huks with spreading communistic doctrine in the Philippines and attempting to overthrow the Philippine Government. I quote the following from Governor David's statement issued a few weeks ago: "... The Huk organization recognizes 'no law but anarchy and lawlessness and has no love of country because it advocates communistic principles, uses the red flag in all of its demonstrations, and celebrates November 7 (the birth of the Third Internationale) every year with a big parade.'"

We talk about Pearl Harbor, where, in a few minutes on December 7, 1941, the people of the United States were taught a terrible lesson in blood. We are reminded that our brave men died at Guadalcanal, in New Guinea, at Tarawa, at Iwo Jima, at Bikini and elsewhere. We are told about the men who died on the cruiser *Houston* in the Java Sea, and about the death-dealing submarines off Midway and in the Aleutian Islands. We have heard speeches about the bombing of Dutch Harbor and about the loss of lives in the fall of Singapore. The death march of Bataan was grimly brought to our attention. But we treat this onrush of communism with indifference. The greatest stronghold of the Communist Party (outside of Russia) is China. The Communists are growing stronger in Brazil, Chile, and Cuba. The Communists are in charge of the government in Hungary. Although General MacArthur is doing a great job in Japan, and has to a certain degree checked the increase of the Communists in Japan, in 1946 there were 2,000,000 party members (Communist Party) in Japan.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

We all know the objectives of communism are the creation of strikes, chaos, disorder, unemployment, poverty, misery. It is easy to understand how easy it was for the Communists to launch their movement in China. I saw Chinese in Shanghai grabbing garbage from barrels with their hands—and I saw them devour what they found like a pack of hungry wolves. The Communists believe that the poverty-stricken peoples of the world will turn to communism because of the glittering promises made by communistic leaders. From the time of Lenin every Communist has been made to believe that mankind is divided into two groups—Communists in one group and the rest of the world in the other group.

To every people who worship God, He is the personification of their code of morals. Where there is no belief in God there is no ideal of virtue. The most remote savage African tribes, the Taoists, the Buddhists, the Mohammedans, also the worshippers of Mumbo-Jumbo, all have their God and preserve their deity. In America those of us who profess religion hold our deity inviolate. Upon God and the teachings of His Son are based everything that we hold precious and necessary to a good life. Communism has legislated God out of existence. Communism strives by force to drive God out of the hearts of men, not only our God but the gods of every other race and every other tribe. Creeping over the world is a way of thinking which denies both the existence and necessity of a God. This force is anti-God. The name of this force is communism. If this letter could be read by your colleagues in the House it would cause them to think more about this menace of communism, as I have seen it.

It has occurred to me that you might be interested in the geography of the Philippines, and what these little islands have to offer pioneering souls in the way of opportunity.

The Philippines are the largest island group in the Malay Archipelago. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521. In 1565 they were conquered by Spain. The Portuguese contested Spain's right to the archipelago until Spain and Portugal finally united. In 1577 Sir Francis Drake arrived. Thomas Davenport's expedition arrived in 1587. The Dutch came in 1596. These expeditions were seeking trade rather than colonies. In 1762 Manila was captured by a British expedition. In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Manila was restored to Spain. Not until 1814 were foreigners permitted to establish themselves in Manila. It was difficult for foreigners to get trade on account of the constantly changing Spanish policy of opening ports to foreign trade and then suddenly closing the ports to foreign trade. Finally on December 10, 1898, by the Treaty of Paris, the Philippine Islands were turned over to the United States on payment of \$20,000,000.

Thus since 1898 the Philippines have been closely tied to America. The islands have wonderful natural resources and afford unlimited opportunities. The mountains are rich in minerals. Between the mountains and the sea are immense fertile plains, well watered. The average temperature is 78 degrees in winter and 84 degrees in summer. There are 7,083 islands in the group known as the Philippines. Four hundred and sixty-two of these islands have an area of 1 square mile or more. Two thousand four hundred and forty-one of the islands are named. Four thousand six hundred and forty-two of the islands are not named. The largest island is Luzon, on which Manila is situated, with 40,814 square miles. Mindanao is the second largest island with 36,906 square miles. Panay Island has 4,448 square miles. Palawan Island is next with 4,400 square miles. In 1939 the population of the principal cities were: Manila, 653,000; Cebu, 145,000; Zamboanga, 132,700; Davao, 77,000; Iloilo, 83,000; Bacolod, 58,000; Baguio, 4,120. The total population of the islands

in 1939 was estimated to be about 17,000,000. The population today is estimated to be between eighteen and nineteen million.

There are many large banks in Manila, two of which are American-owned, National City Bank and the Bank of America. Freedom of the press and religion and the right of assembly are guaranteed in the bill of rights. The chief agricultural products are unhusked rice, copra, hemp, sugarcane, corn, tobacco, and manguey. The principal fruit is the banana. Other fruits are mangoes, papaya, lanzones, mandarins, chico, and oranges. Forests provide large quantities of timber for cabinet and other household necessities. Rattan wood is made into many useful articles for the home. This is a large and growing business, since the market for rattan-made articles is rapidly expanding. The mining of gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, chromite, asbestos, and manganese is extensive throughout the islands. Clay, marble, and salt can be found in abundance. It is estimated there are between 80 and 100 square miles of coal fields containing lignite and bituminous. There are many American businessmen in the islands and there will be many more as soon as machinery and equipment for contemplated new business concerns can be sent to Manila.

Americans are not wanted in India, Japan, or China. On account of poverty and disease in India and because of China's civil war, Americans are disinclined to live in or invest money in China and India. Certainly, Americans do not wish to live in or invest money in a destroyed and defeated nation like Japan. There is no hatred of Americans in the Philippines, and the Filipinos are eager for Americans to join them in their efforts to industrialize and rebuild their country. In the Philippines the corporation tax is 12 percent as compared to 38 percent in the United States. Income tax in the Philippines ranges from 3 to 60 percent (in the large brackets) as compared to from 20 to 91 percent (in the large brackets) in the United States. In the Philippines there is no excess-profits tax. Filipinos like American goods, American automobiles, American movies.

On account of the vast amount of money which was spent in the Philippines in getting ready for the attack on Japan—about \$700,000,000—and on account of the huge Army and Navy installations maintained in the islands since liberation, there is more money in the Philippines today than at any time in the history of the Filipino people. The working class in the Philippines today has money to spend, and they are spending it for anything and everything that is for sale.

On account of the bombardment of Manila by the American troops in driving out the Japs, every Government building in the city of Manila was wholly or partly destroyed. The Manila Hotel is the only first-class hotel left. About 40 percent of the homes in Manila were partly or entirely reduced to shambles. Practically all of the bridges and most of the roads were destroyed or badly impaired. If all of the large construction companies in the United States were to go to Manila to rebuild the city they would have enough work to keep them busy for the next 5 years. Before the Japs occupied the Philippines there were about 50 sugar centrals operating. Today only 12 sugar centrals are in operation. Until machinery is sent to the Philippines to rebuild and repair the sugar centrals the pre-war production of sugar (more than a million tons per year) cannot be maintained. The sugar production in the Philippines at this time is estimated to be less than 100,000 tons per year.

The Filipino people have an almost fanatic love for the same type of freedoms exemplified by America. They have

great respect for the United States and its democratic processes. Wherever I traveled I found Filipinos of all walks of life discussing with considerable fervor and intelligence the various issues of the day. One of the most discussed subjects were the charges hanging over the head of former President Laurel, who served his people as president during the Japanese occupation. He is being charged by his political enemies with collaboration with the Japs. Laurel has been trying unsuccessfully to bring his case to trial.

Wherever I talked to a Filipino, the question always arose, "What about that man Laurel who served as President during Japanese occupation?" So many distorted statements and so much misinformation has been sent to America about Laurel, I have decided to give you some facts about Laurel and his illustrious and unparalleled service to his people. The facts which I have gathered in the Philippines will be a revelation to you.

While living in Manila during the major part of 1937 I heard Dr. Laurel speak at a public function and I was fascinated by his great learning. When I returned to Manila in March 1946, to serve as Director of Personnel, Engineer Service, United States War Department, I sought an introduction to Laurel. I left Manila February 23, 1947. During my stay in Manila in 1946 and 1947 I discussed with many people the charges against Laurel. I talked with high Government officials. I talked with members of the supreme court and former members of the supreme court. I visited in the homes members of the Roxas cabinet and others who are close to President Roxas. I talked with the middle classes, the working classes, and with men in the streets who did not have jobs. I made a thorough investigation of the life of Laurel, particularly that part of his career when he served his people as President of the Republic during Japanese occupation. It was my pleasure to talk with President Roxas on two occasions. Once I called on him when he was taking his rest and he received me in his pajamas. I visited in the home of Elpidio Quirino many times during 1937. Also after Quirino became Vice President of the Republic I talked with him in his home on four occasions during 1946 and 1947. When I left Manila in February 1947, Mr. Quirino gave me his picture autographed "To my dear friend."

In the Philippines there are millions who believe that, intellectually, Dr. Laurel has no peer among the living or dead. Laurel's enemies will not challenge this statement. Laurel has more earned degrees (not honorary) than any other Filipino has ever received. A few of the certificates, diplomas, degrees, et cetera, which I noted on the walls of the study in Dr. Laurel's modest home are: A. B., LL. B., LL. M., M. A., D. C. L., LL. D., and Ph. D. He has attended and received degrees at the following places of learning: University of Philippines in Manila, University of Santo Tomas in Manila, Tokyo Imperial University in Tokyo, University of Paris in Paris, Yale University in New Haven, and Oxford University in England. Space will not permit my listing the honorary degrees which have been presented to him. He speaks and writes five different languages fluently.

My investigation causes me to express the opinion that no man has served his country more conspicuously and faithfully than Laurel. From 1909 until 1923 when he was quite young he served his government as clerk, chief clerk, law clerk, under secretary, secretary, etc. Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood appointed Dr. Laurel as head of the Interior Department in the famous "Wood Cabinet." From 1925 to 1931 he served as a senator in the Philippine Senate. In 1935 he was a delegate

to the Constitutional Convention and he was one of those selected by the convention to write the Constitution for the Commonwealth of the Philippines, which constitution was adopted when the Philippine Republic came into being. In 1936 he was appointed by President Quezon to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. On December 24, 1941, after war was declared on Japan, President Quezon again appointed Laurel—this time to one of the most important positions in Philippines—the post of secretary of justice. When President Quezon was preparing to go to Corregidor because of the imminence of the fall of Manila he (Quezon) named Jorge Vargas, Quezon's most trusted and loyal friend, to be ranking member of the Quezon cabinet. Quezon also made Vargas mayor of the city of Greater Manila. Quezon sent for Dr. Laurel and told him he wanted him to accompany him in an advisory capacity. Laurel hurriedly packed a bag and was ready to go with Quezon. He wanted to remain with his people but he had never failed to answer the call of his country in time of need, and he was ready to go with Quezon on the flight to Australia. However, at the last hour Quezon decided, on account of Laurel's popularity with the Filipinos, that Laurel should stay in Manila, and he, therefore, instructed him to remain and help protect the people. Quezon took Justice Santos with him. Quezon told Laurel to do whatever was necessary to protect the people short of taking the oath of allegiance to Japan. Upon invitation from President Quezon, Dr. Laurel accompanied President and Mrs. Quezon to the boat that was to take them to Corregidor. Quezon's instructions to Laurel were given with the knowledge and approval of General MacArthur. MacArthur's instructions were that the Filipino officials could serve in the Japanese-sponsored organization in order to better protect the people, but he admonished them that they must not take the oath of allegiance to Japan, otherwise they would be shot by his order upon his return to the Philippines.

From the fall of Corregidor on May 12, 1942, until October 1943, Jorge Vargas was head of the Philippine Executive Commission. During this same period, Dr. Laurel served as Commissioner (or head) of Justice. This was the same post which Laurel held under Quezon by appointment in December 1941. In October 1943 Laurel was made President of the Republic of the Philippines by order of the Japanese who were occupying Manila. Laurel was carrying out Quezon's instructions to remain and cooperate with the Japanese in order to better protect the people. Laurel served as President from October 1943 until February 1945, when, over his protest, he was taken by the Japanese to Tokyo.

The late President Quezon was a patriot of the highest order. No man ever accused Quezon of being a traitor. When the Japs were approaching Manila, thousands of Filipinos fled to Baguio and to the mountains. It is a matter of record that Quezon, in the presence of several prominent Filipinos, requested Laurel to remain in Manila and help the people. This was a signal honor paid Laurel by the famous Filipino President. Here is further proof as to the high regard which Quezon entertained for Laurel. Mr. Sotero Laurel, a law graduate of Harvard University, and who is now taking a post-graduate course at Harvard, is the son of Dr. Jose P. Laurel. At the time announcement was made in the press that Dr. Jose P. Laurel had been selected as President of the Philippine Republic by the Japanese, Mr. Sotero Laurel was serving in an official capacity with the Commonwealth Government of Philippines in Washington, D. C. At this same time President Manuel Quezon was residing at the Hotel Shoreham in Washington, D. C. Under date of September 27,

1943, Sotero Laurel sent a letter to President Quezon, from which I quote the following paragraph:

"I am sure that Your Excellency will understand my feelings. Despite my firm belief in the honesty, courage, and patriotism of my father, I feel that I have no right, as his son, to stay within the Commonwealth Government because of reasons of delicacy and because it might be embarrassing to you and the Commonwealth Government. In this situation, I feel that I should resign, but I have thought it best to first submit the matter for your personal consideration. Anything you might decide, I am sure, will be for the best."

Under date of September 30, 1943, President Quezon sent a reply to Sotero Laurel, from which I quote the following:

"Your letter of September 27 touched my very soul. I am not convinced that your father is a traitor either to the United States or to the Philippines. I know him personally and have been closely connected with him officially for many years. I believe he is doing what he honestly believes is in the best interest of the Filipino people for the time being. After saying what I have said, it is a matter for you to decide what you should do. If you are loyal to America and to my Government, stay on the job. If you are not, resign and I will accept your resignation forthwith."

Further proof that President Quezon did not question Laurel's integrity or patriotism, and that he appreciated the service Laurel was rendering the Filipino people during Japanese occupation, can be found in the book *The Good Fight* which was personally written by the late President Quezon just before his death.

In February 1947, I dined in the home of one of the most outstanding Filipinos in Manila. This man held a high post under President Quezon and President Osmena. In 1946 he was appointed to a high post by President Roxas. When I asked this man what he thought of Laurel, he replied: "Laurel is one of our greatest patriots. He has devoted his life and has given the best there is in him for the betterment of his people."

I sailed from Manila February 23, 1947. Just 10 days before I left, I called at the home of Hon. Elpidio Quirino, Vice President, Philippine Republic. I was accompanied by Justice Sabino Padilla, a member of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. During our talk I showed Mr. Quirino a photograph which had been given to me by Justice Padilla. It was a photograph of three young Filipinos who were classmates and bosom friends at college. The three young men were devoted friends in youth before entering college, and their friendship and admiration for each other has remained steadfast down through the years up to the present time. These three men have been honored with high offices many times by the Filipino people. Justice Padilla served 10 years as assistant attorney general. He served 17 years as a judge of the court of appeals. He is now serving as justice of supreme court, Philippine Republic, by appointment of President Roxas. Thus Padilla served under President Quezon, President Osmena, and President Roxas. Hon. Elpidio Quirino was a member of President Quezon's Cabinet, and he is now Vice President of the Philippine Republic, having been elected on the same ticket at the last election with President Roxas. Dr. Jose Laurel, the third man in the photograph, was a State senator for 6 years. He was selected by the constitutional convention to help write the constitution when the Commonwealth of the Philippines was formed. In 1936 he was appointed by President Quezon as associate justice of the supreme court. On December 24, 1941, after war was declared on Japan, Quezon ap-

pointed Laurel to his Cabinet as Secretary of Justice, a very important post in the Quezon Cabinet. As has been stated, just before leaving Manila, President Quezon's last act was to designate Laurel to remain and help protect the people. The Japanese, upon entering Manila, soon learned that Laurel was the idol of his people. The Japanese wanted to win over the Filipino people to their cause, and they thought the appointment of Laurel as President would help them in this objective. The Japs made Laurel President of the Philippine Republic. As Vice President Quirino held the photograph in his hand on Sunday, February 16, 1947, he said: "Yes; we have worked hard and have gone quite far, but, my dear friend Reeves, of the three of us who started out together, Laurel has outshone us, has rendered greater service, and has gained more glory." It should be borne in mind that the foregoing statement was made by the No. 2 man in the Philippines, the Vice President of the Philippine Republic, and the statement was made on February 16, 1947, after the evidence against Laurel was widely known and discussed by all.

The people of Manila had their places of business destroyed, their homes blasted to shambles, fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, brothers, sisters, and loved ones were killed. And yet when Laurel was brought back to Manila in July 1946, the streets of Manila were lined with countless thousands screaming words of praise for Laurel. Banners were carried by many thousands announcing "Laurel is back." Circulars were scattered throughout the entire city of Manila. Here is one of the circulars which I picked up on the streets:

"Laurel has returned to his beloved country. In times of stress he stood for us and with us. He fought for us in every step when the Japs would have totally destroyed us. When all seemed to be lost he still tried to defend us against great odds. He did all within his power to prevent a greater evil upon his beloved country and his beloved people. Most of us are alive today because Laurel was the wall that delayed our wholesale martyrdom. He is back. The least we can do is show our appreciation for him."

On August 18, 1946, the people of Laurel's home province of Batangas paid Laurel the highest honor he had received throughout his eventful career. A mass demonstration and parade in honor of Laurel took place in Manila. All Manila streets were filled to overflowing. What pleased Dr. Laurel most was the fact that many thousands of residents of Batangas came to Manila to participate in the parade. Additional thousands from farung provinces of Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Bicol Peninsula, and Pangasinan poured into Manila. For 2 days before the Laurel parade in Manila there was a continuous stream of cars and various forms of vehicles on all roads leading from Batangas to Manila. And with tears rolling down his cheeks, Dr. Laurel said to me: "Mr. Reeves, that was and that is my answer to the charges which some have brought against me."

An unusual story appeared in a Manila newspaper. It described an imaginary conversation which could have taken place in Manila in July 1946 if President Roxas had met Dr. Laurel when he returned to Manila. Actually President Roxas did not go to the airport to meet Dr. Laurel. Here is the story which I copied from the newspaper:

"Roxas. Welcome home, Joe. It is good to see you again. We are free, Joe! The Philippine flag flies all alone!

"LAUREL. Hello, Manoling! During my time the Philippine flag also flew alone, except in Japanese military installations.

"Roxas. I have a Council of State.

"LAUREL. So did I.

"Roxas. I have called into service Quirino, Rodriguez, Tirona, Yule, Zulueta Abello. "Laurel. So did I, and remember, Manoling, you also served in my cabinet."

In January 1947 a leading physician of Manila told me:

"During our period of reconstruction and rehabilitation, we need Laurel to guide us now as never before. President Quezon was pro-Spanish and a large number of his appointments to high places were given to Spaniards who changed their citizenship and became citizens of the Commonwealth. President Osmeña was pro-Chinese because he is part Chinese. He favored the Chinese at every opportunity, and, as a result, the Chinese have a strong foothold in Manila's business world today. President Roxas is pro-American and seems more anxious to please Americans than Filipinos. The people know Laurel is a statesman, an intellectual giant, a fighter. His aims are to serve his country and his people. Filipinos worship Laurel because he is pro-Filipino."

One of the most badly damaged districts in the Philippines was represented in Congress by Hon. Jose B. Laurel, son of Dr. Jose P. Laurel. The people in this district were embittered because of the damage done to their people and their property by the Japanese. Because of the fact that his father was in Sugamo Prison in Japan, Congressman Laurel was undecided about making the campaign for reelection to Congress. Those who were trying to crucify Dr. Jose P. Laurel (father of Congressman Laurel) were bitterly opposing the Congressman. Just 1 month before the election (the same election which elected Roxas as President), Congressman Laurel launched his campaign for reelection. The charges against his father were issues in that campaign. When Congressman Laurel was overwhelmingly reelected to Congress, he stated: "My great triumph was achieved because of the great admiration which our people still have for my father."

Friends of mine in Manila told me about this campaign of Congressman Laurel. When I mentioned the subject to Dr. Laurel, he said to me: "Mr. Reeves, if you had been in that congressional district and heard the charges made against me, you would have thought I was running for Congress instead of my son. That great victory won by my son made my heart feel good."

In the campaign of Dr. Laurel's son for reelection to Congress, the issues against the father were presented to the people by the opponent of Dr. Laurel's son. The verdict of the voters speaks for itself.

When Rafael Alunan, a member of President Laurel's Cabinet, was tried in Manila in 1947, the trial was in reality a trial of Dr. Jose P. Laurel rather than the trial of Alunan. Mr. Alunan was acquitted on all charges.

An interesting report on Laurel was made by Capt. R. Espritu, a guerrilla leader who was an operative of the Allied Intelligence Bureau. This report is on file in the prosecutor's office in Manila today. In 1944 President Laurel offered to Col. Alejandro D. Garcia the position of Governor of Nueva Ecija. Colonel Garcia was undecided about accepting the post. He told President Laurel he would like to take up the matter with General MacArthur. However, his doubts about accepting the post were dispelled when President Laurel handed him a piece of paper on which were written the following words: "My loyalty to America can only be removed by cutting off my head. (Signed) Laurel." Colonel Garcia was later taken prisoner by the Japs. The note above quoted was found by Captain Espritu when he discovered some private papers and effects which Colonel Garcia had left behind. Colonel Garcia was working under cover, receiving instructions from President Laurel, when he was taken prisoner and shot. Sup-

posing Colonel Garcia had lived. No doubt, some would charge him with collaboration just as some have charged Laurel. Suppose Laurel had been killed while carrying out instructions given to him by Quezon to cooperate as best he could and help protect the people. I hardly think anyone would have charged Quezon with being a collaborator. To say that Laurel collaborated with the Japs is to impugn the motives and challenge the patriotism of Quezon.

Rafael Alunan was appointed by Laurel as a member of the Laurel Cabinet during Jap occupation. After liberation by the American troops, Alunan was charged with collaboration and treason. Alunan insisted on a trial. The same facts, the same evidence brought out against Laurel were used in the trial against Alunan. On February 26, 1947, Alunan was acquitted and completely exonerated. Alunan did not have the following which Laurel has. Laurel has insisted on a trial. The political enemies of Laurel are holding off the trial because they know Laurel will be acquitted and vindicated. The Intelligence of the Army and the Navy and the United States Office of Strategic Service have investigated and have tried unsuccessfully to pin something on Laurel. The enemies of Laurel in Manila—the political enemies who fear his increasing power and popularity—have turned heaven and earth to blacken the name of Laurel. They have all reached the same dead end of the street. The facts dug up have conclusively proven that Laurel is a true patriot and not a traitor. From October 1943, until February 1945, during the period of Jap occupation when Laurel was President, the searchlight has been turned on every move, every act of Laurel. Every document he signed and every order he issued as President has been carefully scrutinized by those who have undertaken to stop Laurel. They have given up all hope of convicting Laurel. The handful of men still fighting Laurel have concentrated their efforts on preventing the trial taking place.

It is a matter of record that while Laurel was President the Japs were insistent that Laurel arrest and punish members of the Philippine constabulary who were connected with the guerrillas. President Laurel promised the Japs that an investigation would be made, but the record discloses that no arrests were ever made. It is common knowledge in Manila that Laurel was aware that many officers in Laurel's presidential guard were active in the guerrilla movement. On one occasion the Japs insisted on arresting Major Vargas, who was one of Laurel's guards in Malacanang Palace. Laurel declined to surrender Major Vargas to the Japs. When the Japs came to Malacanang Palace to take Major Vargas, Laurel gave instructions to the head of the presidential guard, Colonel Salgado, to line up his men and resist the Japs.

The Japs demanded that President Laurel declare war on the United States. The Japs also wanted conscription in the Philippines. In October 1943, Premier Tojo called President Laurel to Tokyo and reiterated his demands about war and conscription. Tojo wanted the Philippines to follow the steps of Burma. Laurel used all of his resourcefulness to thwart the will of the Japs. Laurel explained to Tojo that the Filipinos could not be made to fight the Americans. He pointed out that Japan would lose much and would destroy in the minds of the Filipinos the estimation of the "independence" which Japan had so graciously granted to the Philippines. With great courage, Laurel stood before Tojo and unhesitatingly and unflinchingly presented his reasons for failure to comply with Tojo's orders. According to Filipinos who were present at the conference between Tojo and Laurel, Laurel displayed iron strength and courage in his argument to Tojo, and he finally convinced Tojo that he, Laurel, was

right. After Davao and Legapi were bombed by the Americans, the Japs again demanded that Laurel declare war against the United States. Laurel called his cabinet together and advised there were three courses open. One course would be to refuse and flee to the mountains. The second course was to make a stand at Malacanang Palace with the presidential guard. The first course was ruled out, because the Japs had placed guards around the President and all members of his cabinet. Flight to the mountains was impossible. The second course would mean sure death to Laurel and every member of his cabinet. Dr. Laurel told me that death was not the determining factor that caused abandonment of the first two courses. Laurel knew that the Filipinos would suffer by his death. Laurel knew that when he and his cabinet were wiped out, the Japs would take over and govern directly, or would name some rabid, pro-Japanese to succeed him as President of the Philippine Government. The third and only course left open was to "play ball" and declare a state of war by Presidential proclamation. Laurel's clever mind was too much for the cunning Japs to cope with. Laurel issued the proclamation, but added there would be no conscription of manpower. Laurel knew that a presidential proclamation recognizing that a state of war existed, without conscription of manpower, would be a mere joke. The Japs were thus satisfied but thoroughly outgeneraled by Laurel. Laurel points with pride to his next act, which was the cleverest act performed by him during his rule as President. He went on the air and by radio told the Filipino people there would be no conscription. Laurel's purpose, as his friends fully understood and as he explained to me recently, was to tie his own hands so he could not later disavow the promise he had made to his people that there would be no conscription. In all his life Laurel had never failed to keep a promise made to his people. He had an ace in the hole in case the Japs insisted on conscription. Laurel wanted to be in a position to tell the Japs that if he went back on his word to his people his usefulness as President and leader would be at an end. The Japs were again fooled by Laurel's cleverness. By Laurel's act in refusing to order conscription, the lives of hundreds of thousands of Filipinos were saved. When the Americans landed in Manila, from all directions they were met by hundreds and hundreds of thousands of Filipinos, all waving American flags and screaming with joy. One Army officer in Manila told me that if the Filipinos had had guns in their hands instead of American flags when the Americans arrived, at least 200,000 Filipinos would have been slaughtered. Another Army officer told me that Laurel's wonderful leadership saved the lives of possibly 300,000 Filipinos. Yes, Laurel fed, protected, and saved the lives of his people while he was President during Jap occupation.

Another incident during the reign of Laurel which showed the side he was on was related to me by a prominent man in Manila who is a member of Roxas' official family. Certain accused persons were brought before the bar of justice for trial. They were Japanese sympathizers. The Japanese would endeavor to have the accused acquitted or have the indictments thrown out of court. Also in some cases the Japanese were anxious that certain persons be convicted and the higher Jap officials would talk to the judges and prosecutors. The judges and prosecutors resented this interference. Also President Laurel did not like it. President Laurel issued a circular and placed it in the hands of all Jap officials to the effect that there would be no more meddling in court affairs. When the circular was issued, Laurel was taken to Fort Santiago for questioning by the Jap military police.

Fort Santiago was known as the "butcher shop" and 99 percent of Filipinos who were called to Fort Santiago never returned. Laurel's friends thought he would not return. At Fort Santiago Laurel was told to withdraw the circular. Laurel refused to withdraw the circular and he was able to convince the Japs that the circular was necessary.

During Japanese occupation a maddened guerrilla went out of his mind and tried to murder Laurel. Three shots were fired into Laurel's body and all hope of saving his life was given up. There are millions of Filipinos who believe that Laurel lived so that he might save his country. The guerrilla who tried to assassinate Laurel stated he thought Laurel was trying to favor the Japanese. The only purpose in relating this story of the attempted assassination is to bring out the fact that the chief defender of Laurel was Manuel Roxas, now President of the Philippines. General Roxas told the guerrilla that Laurel was not a traitor but a true patriot.

The Japanese offered Manuel Roxas many posts. Roxas refused to accept all offers on the grounds that he was a very sick man. The Japs went to Laurel and told him they had made up their minds to liquidate Roxas. Laurel was Roxas' friend. Laurel was alarmed over the fear that his friend Roxas would be killed. So Laurel persuaded Roxas to accept the position as chairman of the Economic Planning Board. As such he was an ex-officio member of Laurel's cabinet. The Japs were not satisfied. They had commenced to be suspicious of Laurel. Again the Japs went to Laurel and demanded the head of Roxas. The chief of the Japanese military police told Laurel that Roxas must die. It was then that Laurel showed more of the steel of which he is made. His ultimatum to the Japs was that before he would surrender Roxas, they would first have to shoot him—Laurel.

The food shortage in the islands was a difficult problem for Laurel to handle. In the provinces the production of rice had fallen down terribly. Another problem was the lack of transportation. Again Laurel called on Roxas for assistance. Laurel and Roxas worked out a plan that materially helped the shortage of food. They saw to it that the needy received rice rations. The records which I have seen and the facts which I developed while in Manila are convincing proof that Laurel was not a puppet or a quisling or a collaborator or a traitor. He was, indeed, a great patriot. You cannot say Laurel is a collaborator without including Roxas. You cannot say Laurel collaborated without making the same charge against Quezon, the man who asked Laurel to cooperate as best he could and help protect the people. Laurel and Roxas collaborated to help the Filipino people. During Jap occupation Laurel and Roxas worked together in many ways—and that is why, up to this good hour, President Roxas has uttered not one word of criticism or condemnation of his friend Laurel.

Finally the Japs commenced to learn the truth. They went to Laurel and told him of their discontent, dissatisfaction, and disappointment over the way he was handling affairs. They demanded that Laurel give key positions in the Laurel government to Japanese sympathizers. Laurel refused to favor pro-Japanese with appointments. He did make one or two minor appointments, but this was not satisfactory to the Japs. The Japs finally decided to take drastic action. They organized the "Makapili" which was supposed to be a military organization only. Soon the Makapili seized all civil power in a great many of the municipalities. By force the Japs took President Laurel, also his cabinet, also General Roxas, together with other ranking officials, to Baguio. At Baguio they were held as prisoners. Thereafter,

with the exception of Manila, it was the Makapili which ran the government of the Philippines. At Baguio it was understood that the Laurel government would be dissolved and the government of Makapili would be created. The timely return of the American forces prevented either plan being carried out.

Laurel stood foursquare to every wind that blew. He faced one crisis after another. He never faltered. He never compromised with the truth. He never surrendered his convictions. He never failed to show the true steel in his make-up. He ranks by the side of Rizal. Laurel has just reason to feel proud of the faithful service he has rendered to his people—all throughout his wonderful life.

Many outstanding members of the legal profession in Manila have volunteered to defend Laurel—if and when he is brought to trial. Pedro C. Mendiola, a prominent lawyer of Manila, was one of the first to offer his services in the defense of Laurel. Senate Floor Leader Vicente J. Francisco is another who has offered his services to aid the defense. The Lawyer's League of Manila has announced it will aid in the defense of Laurel. Congressman Timoteo Ricohermoso of Marinduque held the rank of Major in the Philippine Army. He saw active service in Tayabas, Marinduque and in Manila. He was awarded the bronze medal for gallantry in action. He issued a statement about Laurel which I read in a Manila newspaper, from which I quote the following:

"Dr. Laurel is not a traitor to his country. Wisdom dictated his course of action to 'play ball' with the vicious and cunning Japs. No one else could have done differently under the same circumstances. At heart, Dr. Laurel is a true Filipino imbued with deep-rooted patriotism and sincere love and devotion for his country. Dr. Laurel in his acts and pronouncements clearly revealed his courage, bravery and patriotism."

Laurel is not afraid to face trial. For months he has pleaded for an early trial. The politicians know that the people are solidly behind Laurel. The charges of collaboration have come from people who fled to the hills when the Japs poured into Manila. An overwhelming majority of the people who did not flee to the hills but who remained in Manila to face the Japs know that Laurel is not guilty of any charge which has been brought against him. This is not a trial of one man—Laurel. The trial concerns from 18 to 20 millions of Filipinos who benefited from the patriotic service which this patriot of patriots rendered.

An elder statesman of Manila, a man who is respected by everybody, told me that in order to appreciate the high regard in which this former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is held, one has but to remind himself of the references made to Laurel in the classes in the universities and law colleges, in the courts of justice, and in other branches of the government. He mentioned the following references which are often quoted: "According to Laurel's Administrative Law and Practice, etc."; "Reference is made to Laurel's Cases on Political Law, etc."; "The Supreme Court, speaking through Laurel, holds, etc."; "Laurel's Procedural Reforms in Philippines, etc."; "Laurel, speaking for the Supreme Court, says."

Ariston de los Trinos, an attorney of Manila, sent a letter to a Manila newspaper. I wish to quote the letter:

"Laurel's name is linked with the progressive administration of justice in the Philippines and strengthens the faith of the people in the courts as dispenser of that justice. His pen is the mightiest and most powerful in the Philippines. His term as a member of the supreme court enhanced the prestige and honor of our courts and gave lustre

and dignity to Philippine jurisprudence such as it never before enjoyed."

Law professors in the colleges and universities in the Philippines have a prepared textbook of Laurel decisions and these decisions are used in teaching law students. Some of the more celebrated decisions of Laurel are in the cases: *Planas v. Gil*; *Angara v. Electoral Commission*; *Cristobal v. Labrador*; *Calaeng v. Williams*. Many other noted Laurel decisions could be mentioned but space will not permit.

After the war ended Laurel was selected as chancellor of the National Teachers College of Manila, a leading educational institution of Manila. It is hardly probable that he would have been thus honored by an educational institution if taint surrounded his name.

From the Manila Bulletin of February 17, 1947, I read that Dr. Laurel was invited by the Mapa High School of Manila to make the principal address. Dr. Laurel made the address, which closed with these lines: "I plead with all students to be true to God, to country, to themselves and to their fellowmen and the consequences will take care of themselves." Many other invitations have been extended to Laurel since liberation.

In the Manila Bulletin of February 18, 1947, reference was made that Dr. Laurel was elected Honorary President of the Young Democrats League as a result of his speech before the student body of Mapa High School on February 17, 1947. I read in the Manila Times of February 16, 1947, that Dr. Laurel had accepted an invitation to speak at Bohol Junior College in Manila and would be the guest of honor on February 22, 1947. In the Manila Bulletin of February 24, 1947, mention was made that the University of Philippines Lawyers' Circle would hold its round table forum at the Manila Hotel on March 1, 1947, and that Dr. Laurel would be the guest speaker. I could cite many instances during 1946 and 1947 when Dr. Laurel was the guest speaker or the guest of honor at various functions in Manila. These invitations, these honors, put at rest the charges that Laurel was a collaborator.

My talks with Filipinos in all walks of life convinced me that Laurel is the most loved man in the Philippines. I feel that I have shown by the facts I have produced that Laurel was not a collaborator, a quisling, a puppet, or a traitor. He was selected by the Japanese to head up the Philippine Government because the Japs knew they had to select a man who would be able to guide the Filipinos. The Filipinos trusted Laurel before the Japs arrived in Manila. They trusted him during Japanese occupation. They trust and love him today. The Filipinos are better able to pass judgment on Laurel and Laurel's acts than a small group of power-seeking politicians who challenged Laurel's patriotism. My study of Laurel and my investigation of his record prompts my prediction that 7 out of every 10 Filipino voters will vote for Laurel for any office within the gift of his people. I talked with many Americans in Manila and other parts of the islands. They all readily admit that Laurel ruled justly, fairly, honestly, and with the welfare of the Filipino people uppermost in his mind at all times. They were all willing to concede that he has the most brilliant mind in the Philippines today. They also admitted that he saved thousands and thousands of lives by his courageous acts. I talked with hundreds and hundreds of Filipinos and not a single Filipino uttered a word of criticism against Laurel. They acclaimed him as their savior.

Before I close this letter I should like to briefly refer to the chief charge which was brought against Laurel—the charge of being a collaborator. What is collaboration? Collaboration implies willingness. The facts I have gathered, and from which

I wrote the foregoing letter, do not disclose any willingness on the part of Laurel to work against the interests and the welfare of the Filipino people. The Filipinos were inadequately prepared and were quickly beaten by the Japs. Notwithstanding the Filipinos were at the mercy of a ruthless enemy, they remained loyal to America. Some of the Filipinos "played ball" with the enemy because they knew that eventually they would be liberated. Some Filipinos disguised their real feelings in order to survive until liberation came. Yes; some few Filipinos "played ball" with the Japs because they thought the Japs would be victorious. Those few made a lot of money. The record will show that Laurel dealt brutally with this latter group of traitors. This small group of Filipinos who thought the Japs would win are bitter against Laurel and they have charged him with being a traitor. When the war ended Laurel was a poor man. Today he lives in a small house, poorly furnished, but his conscience is clear. He holds his head high and looks in the faces of his fellow men because his fellow men love and trust him.

On February 25, 1947, just 2 days before I left Manila, Dr. Laurel asked me to have lunch with him at a small, not-too-impressive restaurant in downtown Manila. When we walked into the restaurant all who were sitting at tables and at the lunch counter crowded around their idol, the man they loved, the man who had saved them during Japanese occupation. I was seated at a table and I waited almost 30 minutes for Dr. Laurel to join me. He just could not get away from his friends. Finally, when he reached my table and we started to have our lunch, I asked Dr. Laurel for a statement. He asked for a piece of paper and started to write rapidly and without a pause. The following is the statement which this great man handed me:

"Before the Pacific war I was an Associate Justice of our Supreme Court. After the outbreak of the war I was made Secretary of Justice and thus became a member of Mr. Quezon's war Cabinet. I was to accompany him on his flight from Manila, but at the last hour he asked me to stay and help the ranking member of his Cabinet (who was his executive secretary, Jorge Vargas) protect the civilian population.

"President Quezon left the Filipino leaders behind with instructions to do their best to protect the people, and he authorized us to do whatever was necessary to this end, short of taking the oath of allegiance to Japan. This was done with the knowledge and approval of General MacArthur.

"The Filipino leaders endeavored and tried their best under the circumstances. They refrained from taking any step calculated to help the Japanese in their military objectives, and if anything was done which might give the impression of rendering aid to the enemy, this was done either under force or duress under military occupation. This is evident, for instance, in the case of the declaration of a state of war where the Filipino leaders refused to authorize conscription of the Filipinos for military purposes of the enemy. Many more instances can be mentioned.

"The fundamental objective of the Filipino occupation's leaders was to enable the people to live and to prevent their extermination by the cruel and barbarous enemy. This was not only the duty of the Filipinos to themselves, but the moral obligation of the United States after the Filipinos had been abandoned to their fate. We were faced with an actual situation, not with theories, and we did our best under God and in loyalty to our people.

"I am not insensitive to the demonstrations of affection of my people wherever I go, and I shall continue to serve them in my retirement with loyalty and courage.

"FEBRUARY 25, 1947.

"JOSÉ P. LAUREL."

Dr. Laurel is a deep thinker, a man of great learning, a farsighted man. In talking to me about Russia in the early part of February 1947, he said:

"The United Nations needs oil in its machinery. It is not functioning properly. This great body can do a world of good if reorganized and made workable. Russia is not greater than the United Nations and Russia should be made to understand this in plain language. If Russia wishes to oppose all free peoples then it is better for the world to have Russia outside the family of United Nations."

Laurel's greatest obsession is his uncompromising opposition to communism. He is alarmed because a number of former liberty-loving countries are shifting or have shifted to socialism. One day when we were driving along Dewey Boulevard on the ocean front, he looked into the open sea and said:

"Mr. Reeves, communism is the greatest menace to the world today. Communism has spread throughout Europe and it is gaining rapidly in Asia. It has ruined China and reports indicate it has a strong foothold in South America. Thank God, MacArthur has not permitted it to make any headway in Japan." I told Dr. Laurel that communism would not make any headway in the United States, whereupon he added: "You Americans seem to think this Red movement cannot take root in your country because of your great wealth. Red infiltration has made considerable headway in Brazil, the richest country in South America. This should serve as a warning to America."

This man Laurel seems to have been endowed with that extraordinary clarity of vision, that vivid imagination, which is the mark of the truly great man. There is not a coarse fiber in his make-up. He is kind, humane, and quiet-spoken. He loves children. On one occasion I found him in the rose garden in front of his home. He was wearing khaki shirt and khaki trousers, watching a little girl romp and play among the flowers.

The example set by Dr. Laurel will forever stand out as a beacon light, typifying the quality and character that go to make up a great man in all senses of the word. He fought for the Filipinos before the commonwealth was established. He fought for Philippine independence. He fed, he clothed, he guided, he protected his people during Japanese occupation. Today he is using his energy and resourceful mind to oppose the

onrushing tide of communism. Before the war and during Japanese occupation, the name of Laurel was a living symbol of national assertiveness, of dignity and of patriotic ardor which enrich the mainsprings of a noble heritage. The war did not change the genuine metal of his greatness. Today he has more friends throughout the Philippines than he had before the Japs arrived in Manila.

Laurel has used his great talents to advance the cause of justice. He has given his all to the cause of righteousness. His only concern is the triumph of justice. He has fought against every form of oppression and discrimination. He has used his wisdom, his influence, his energy, and what material means he had to assist those who needed his help and guidance. His intelligence, his strength, his greatness has not caused him to lose the common touch. His pulse beats for the common man. He is the champion of the common man in the Philippines today. He represents the ideals which Rizal fought for. By his devotion to principle, his austerity, his refusal to compromise, his love of country, he has won millions of followers to his banner. He spent himself utterly, with never a thought of his own comfort or his own welfare. The one impelling force which has guided this man throughout his life has been his desire to help his people.

When Laurel's time has come to an end historians of the future will present the true size and stature of this great patriot. They will rank him with Rizal, Bonifacio, General Luna, Mabini, and Quezon. It will be said that his understanding mind, his profound sympathy, his human kindness, his moral courage, his iron will, his rugged fearlessness will serve as an inspiration for unborn generations to come, and an illustration of how a great personality can utilize the opportunities of the land he so deeply loved.

Whatever verdict awaits cannot disturb Laurel's conscience. Justice cannot fail this great man whose sacrificial service now shines in the fullness of its grandeur within the contemplation of a grateful people. Laurel thinks that what he did was for the best interests of his people, and he has publicly stated he would do it all over again. Such a man of steel will always remain in the hearts of his people.

This has been a long letter, Harold, and I hope that you have taken time to read it through carefully. The welfare of the Philippines and the Filipino people is still a matter of vital importance to the United States—of more importance than we may now realize. It would be a disaster to his country if Laurel's effectiveness as a leader were in any way impaired. There may be a time in the near future when the exponents of democracy will need every strong friend they can muster in the fight to keep the insidious forces of communism from spreading throughout the Philippines.

Give my regards to the staff and keep up the good work.

Regards,

P. W. REEVES.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EX-30

TO : Director

DATE: August 25, 1947

FROM : SAC, Honolulu

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM IN THE FAR EAST
INTERNAL SECURITY - C*Communist Party - Philippine Is.*

Remylet August 6, 1947 in which the Bureau and the San Francisco Office were advised that upon receipt of additional information relative to the encoded document mentioned in the original communication, and data relative to the activity of ANNA LOUISE STRONG, that the Bureau and San Francisco would be advised thereof.

Captain FORREST A. HATFIELD, 401st Counter-Intelligence Corps Detachment, G-2, Honolulu, has made available a copy of a wire from the 1135th CIC Detachment, Philippines-Ryukyus Command, APO 707, Manila, P. I., which states as follows:

"ANNA LOUISE STRONG DEPARTED SHANGHAI, 16 JULY 1947, BOUND VLADIVOSTOK AND POSSIBLY MOSCOW. FURTHER INFORMATION ASCERTAINABLE FROM SECURITY CONTROL SECTION, AAG, APO 917."

G. I. R. J

Capt. HATFIELD stated that he believed information would be received in the very near future reflecting STRONG's activities on behalf of the CP in China and information relative to her future plans. Upon receipt of the same, the Bureau and San Francisco will be advised of this additional information.

No further information has been received to date relative to the encoded document mentioned in my communication of August 6, 1947.

cc - San Francisco

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&
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EX-30

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3 JAN 10 1948

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CHANGED TO

64-200-352-2

✓

URGENT

MARCH 13, 1948

SAC - NEW YORK

Islands
CP-PHILIPPINE/IS-R. HONOLULU ADVISES FILIPINO DELEGATION COMPOSED OF JUAN C. ORENDIAN, PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS; HORACIO BORREMEIO, MANILA CHRONICLE; AND CIPRIANO D. CID, MANILA EVENING NEWS, ARRIVED HONOLULU TWO PM HONOLULU TIME EN ROUTE GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, FOR WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CONFERENCE WITH STOP-OVER IN N.Y. FOR WORD WITH CARLOS ROMULO, FILIPINO UN DELEGATE. DELEGATION WAS GREETED BY MODESTO FAROLAN, PHILIPPINE CONSUL GENERAL; JACK HARUKI KAWANO, PRESIDENT OF ILWU LOCAL ONE THREE SIX AND NINETEEN FORTY-SIX CP EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER IN HAWAII; AND PEDRO DELACRUZ, ILWU MEMBER. ARMY DESCRIBES CIPRIANO D. CID AS PRESIDENT OF THE LEFT WING PHILIPPINE CONGRESS LABOR ORGANIZATION, A SUSPECTED HUKBALA HAP AND LEADER OF A CITY WIDE STRIKE IN MANILA FROM NOVEMBER THIRD THRU NINETEENTH, NINETEEN FORTY-SIX. NO RECORD OF ORENDIAN OR BORROMEO. DELEGATION REPORTED DEPARTING HONOLULU MARCH ELEVEN LAST. MODE OF TRAVEL UNKNOWN. FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

COPIES DESTROYED

R456 SEP 5 1961

RAC:mpd

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAR 27 1948

133

EX-71

HOOVER
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31 MAR 16 1948

RECORDED
100-21111-72

March 15, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, FBI

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY - PHILIPPINE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This Bureau has been advised that a Filipino delegation composed of Juan C. Orendian, Press and Public Relations Secretary to President Manuel Roxas; Horacio Borromeo, "Manila Chronicle"; and Cipriano D. Cid, "Manila Evening News," arrived at Honolulu at 2:00 p.m. Honolulu time, en route to Geneva, Switzerland, for the World Freedom of Information Conference. It is reported that they will stop over in New York for a word with Carlos Romulo, Filipino United Nations delegate.

While in Honolulu the delegation was greeted by Modesto Farolan, Philippine Consul General; Jack Haruki Kawano, president of ILWU Local 136, and 1946 Communist Party Executive Board member in Hawaii; and Pedro Delacruz, an ILWU member.

The 401st CIC Office in Honolulu has described Cipriano D. Cid as president of the left-wing Philippine Congress Labor Organization, a known member of the Philippine Communist Party, a suspected Hukbalahap, and leader of a city-wide strike in Manila from November 3 through the 19th, 1946. They further advised that they have no record of Orendian or Borromeo. The delegation was reported to be departing from Honolulu on March 11, 1948, at 7:00 p.m.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Any information secured by this Bureau concerning this delegation will be forwarded to you upon receipt.

☆ MAR 16 1948 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAC:mpd

32 APR 5 1948

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-2-10-100

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM HONOLULU 3-12-48
DIRECTOR
URGENT

NR 120512 2:23 AM EST

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Philippine Islands
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, DISTRICT 13, HONOLULU DIVISION, UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, IS - C. BUREAU FILE 100-3-80. FILIPINO DELEGATION COMPOSED OF JUAN C. ORENDIAN, PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS; HORACIO BORROMEO, MANILA CHRONICLE; AND CIPRIANO D. CID, MANILA EVENING NEWS; ARRIVED HONOLULU 2 PM HONOLULU TIME EN ROUTE GENEVA, SWITZERLAND FOR WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CONFERENCE WITH STOP-OVER IN NEW YORK FOR WORD WITH CARLOS ROMULO, FILIPINO UN DELEGATE. DELEGATION WAS GREETED BY MODESTO FAROLAN, PHILIPPINE CONSUL GENERAL; JACK HARUKI KAWANO, PRESIDENT OF ILWU LOCAL 136 AND 1946 COMMUNIST PARTY EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER IN HAWAII; AND ILWU MEMBER, PEDRO DELACRUZ. 401ST CIC HONOLULU DESCRIBES CIPRIANO D. CID AS PRESIDENT OF THE LEFT WING PHILIPPINE CONGRESS LABOR ORGANIZATION, A KNOWN MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMUNIST PARTY (PARTIDO KOMUNISTA SA PHILIPINAS), A SUSPECTED HUKBALAHAP AND LEADER OF A CITY WIDE STRIKE IN MANILA FROM NOVEMBER 3 THROUGH NOVEMBER 19, 46. NO RECORD ORENDIAN OR BORROMEO. DELEGATION DEPARTING HONOLULU 7 PM MARCH 11, 48.

RECEIVED:

3-12-48

2:37 AM EST

MET

RECORDED

INDEXED

140 20 MAR 19 1948

64-200-239-72

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
November 23, 1948

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Director, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY OF PHILIPPINES; I
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Submitting herewith is information obtained [redacted] on November 15, 1948 from the building located at 35 East 12th Street, New York, New York. This building is occupied by the following, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Freedom of the Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; Wholesale Book Corporation; F & D Printing Company; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation; Communist Party - U.S.A.; Communist Party - N. Y. State; Communist Party - N. Y. County.

The original exhibit is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

Description of exhibit:

A one page United Press Service release from New York, dated Aug. 6th concerning the rejection of an appeal by Earl Browder for readmission to the Party by the CP's 14th National Convention. Attached to the release there is a typewritten note with the pencilled notation "from the Philippines" concerning the reinstatement of the expelled GUILLERMO CAPADOCIA.

ENCL. ATTACHED

cc: NY 100-25693

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3 NOV 24 1948

EKD:LJR
100-80817
Enc. (1)

INDEXED - 125

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge



76 DEINDEXED EXTRA
CARDS ONLY
7/28/64 #23

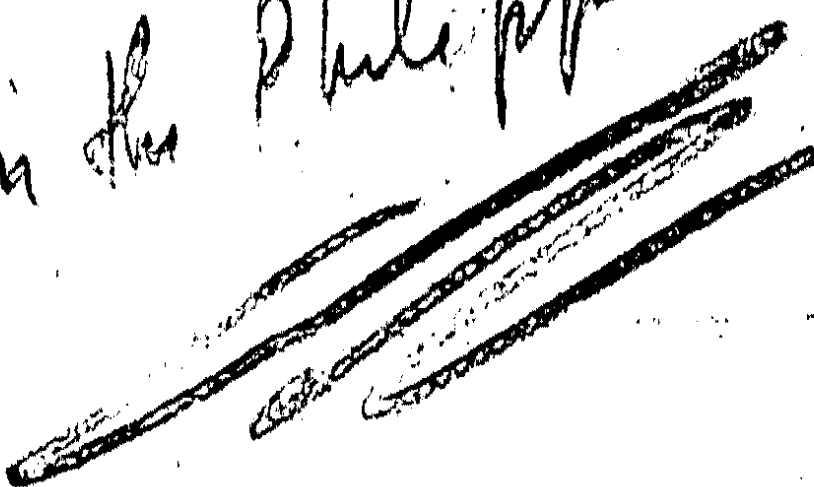
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2 - Index of 1-7-49 class

Our own cell is more liberal in these matters. We expelled Guillermo Capadocia after the war for palsy-walsying with the Japs, but after doing penance, old Cap was taken back. Cap now goes around telling people he is a true-blue Communist. He can't be secretary-general no more, nor may he qualify for any position in the local politburo by he is back--and that's enough.

The trouble with the US party is it's too damn doctrinaire.

from the Philippines



AUG. 6

SHEET 57

UNITED PRESS SERVICE

NEW YORK, Aug. 6--(UP)--The communist party's 14th national convention turned down an appeal by Earl Browder, leader it ousted in 1945, for readmission to the party.

Two hundred and fifty delegates unanimously rejected Browder's appeal on a recommendation of the committee on appeals.

The committee headed by Robert Thompson, one of 12 key communists indicted for plotting to overthrow the government, gave three reasons for recommending rejection of Browder's plea--

1. His writings since his continued to express anti-Marxist views for which he was expelled;
2. He has not shown a change from his policies as former leader of the party nor of his "anti-party activities since his expulsion;
3. His request for readmission "is itself a form of disguised party activity and continuation of his repeated efforts to split the party and discredit it."

Browder was thrown out because he dissolved the party in 1944 and set up in its place a communist political association.

vpr-1:30p

ENCLOSURE FOR BUREAU (1)
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY OF PHILIPPINES;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
New York 100-80817

64-200-239-75

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 53

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